

STATE TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Order Restored In and Around the Village of Wahalak, Miss.

NUMBER KILLED IN RIOTS

Dead Bodies of Negroes Found in All Parts of the Town and the White Conductor Who Was Ambushed Passes Away—Three Blacks Reported to Have Been Lynched.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 26.—Governor Vardaman received a telegram from J. A. Quarles, a prominent citizen of Scooba, Miss., stating that a further uprising had occurred, in which five unknown negroes were killed, and that their slayers had been captured, and asking that 25 troops be dispatched to that place to help hold the prisoners. Governor Vardaman instructed the colonel commanding at Meridian to ask for a special train over the Mobile & Ohio railroad and to go to the scene as quickly as possible.

Wahalak, Miss., Dec. 26.—The state troops, called here to suppress the racial rioting, have all returned to Meridian, their commander having expressed the belief that there would be no further use for them. Conductor Robert Harrison of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, who was ambushed and seriously wounded by a negro, is dead. The origin of the racial troubles here was caused primarily by the meeting in a narrow roadway of wagons driven by a white farmer and a negro respectively. The negro abused the white man, who reported the occurrence to the white villagers at Wahalak. The whites immediately organized themselves and in a fight with the negroes of the community a number of white men were killed, including one of the most prominent in the vicinity. The number of negroes killed in the rioting has never been approximated, but dead negroes have been found in all parts of the settlement since the trouble started. After the arrival of the troops no disturbance occurred, although it is believed that three negroes, including George Simpson, one of the principals in the disturbance aboard the Mobile & Ohio train last Sunday, had been lynched just before the arrival of the troops. The citizens of Wahalak will not admit the fact that the men were captured by a posse, but say they were "lost in the swamp" while on their way to town. Two sons of Simpson were shot to death.

As near as can be ascertained at this time the casualties resulting from the trouble are as follows: Unknown negro, shot by Conductor Cooper on the Mobile & Ohio train; Constable O'Brien, killed by precipitator of the trouble, George Simpson, when an attempt at arrest was made; George Simpson, lynched; Tom Simpson, son of George Simpson, shot to death by white citizens near Wahalak; Jim Simpson, another son, shot to death; two unknown negroes, lynched; Conductor Cooper, seriously injured by being cut and stabbed seven times by George Simpson, not fatal; Leland Sparkman, soldier, flesh wound in left knee, accidental discharge of his own pistol.

CAUSED A WRECK.

Derailing Switch Turned On In Front of a Fast Train.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 26.—Southern railway passenger train No. 33, from Washington, was wrecked at Moncrieff, five miles from Jacksonville. The dead: John Homes, colored, fireman. Seriously injured: Engineer Urquhart of Savannah, scalded by escaping steam. Slightly injured: J. A. Kramer, white, express messenger; J. E. Ruben, colored, express helper. Through some unexplained error the switchman in the tower turned on the derailing switch in front of the fast moving train, which caused the engine to turn turtle and threw the express car from the track.

Macklin Will Recover.

Fort Reno, Okla., Dec. 26.—Captain Edgar A. Macklin continues to improve, and his physician stated that his patient would recover. The search for the negro assassin of Macklin is being continued, with no apparent success. The murder theory has been discarded and the officers now are convinced that the intent was robbery.

Hanged Himself.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 26.—Dependent because of the death of his wife, a year since, Peter Medjo, a contractor, reputed to be worth over \$25,000, choked himself to death with a small piece of rope. His body was found hanging to a tree in a bit of woodland a mile and a half from Minnehaha Falls.

Stabbed by Soldier.

Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 26.—Earl Northrup, 22, was probably fatally stabbed during a saloon quarrel by Private Howard of Troop K, Thirtieth cavalry, stationed at Fort Sill. Howard was arrested and is in jail in default of bond.

INTO A CAR

Colored Troops Fire a Volley, Several Persons Being Hurt.

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 26.—Fourteen soldiers, the majority of whom are troopers of the Ninth cavalry, colored, were arrested in connection with a riot on a streetcar, in which a number of shots were fired into a loaded car and several passengers slightly injured by broken glass. Captain Walsh of the Ninth cavalry is making an investigation into the causes of the trouble, which is believed to be similar to that which resulted in the discharge of three companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry at Fort Reno, Okla., recently. A full investigation into the riot is being conducted by Captain Walsh, commanding the squadron of the Ninth cavalry. Captain Walsh said: "Three men are under arrest. I am told that there were no shots fired in the car by the soldiers. The conductor claimed so, but an old sergeant of the Eighteenth infantry says that bricks broke the windows. There was an argument over the payment of a fare between a trooper and the conductor, which led to the trouble. There is no desire on the part of either the white or colored soldiers who were on the car to shield their comrades. They are making statements voluntarily of what they know."

Tip to Manufacturers.

Washington, Dec. 26.—American manufacturers who are desirous of capturing some of the trade in the orient, South America and other countries now enjoyed by foreign manufacturers, says a report of the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor, should apply to that bureau for its varied lines of samples of goods which find a ready market in those countries. These samples consist of cotton yarns, piece goods, belts, handkerchiefs, gloves, laces, towels, etc. Any or all of these samples, the report states, will be sent upon application by manufacturers, chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations located in cotton manufacturing towns.

TO THE POOR

Woman Gives Her Money and Commits Suicide.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26.—A story of interest is behind the suicide of Mrs. Elsie Balfour, 55, whose body was dragged from the depths of Eastlake park lake, where she had thrown herself. In the suicide's handbag, on torn envelope, there was scrawled in an almost illegible hand, "M. E. Balfour, 417 Turner street. My will is in the little trunk on the table. I want to be cremated." Following the directions the will was found. In it the woman disposes of large sums of money, which she gives to relatives and to the poor. Nothing is known of the woman here.

Disorders in Cuba.

Havana, Dec. 26.—In consequence of complaints of many depredations by insurgent negroes in the province of Santa Clara, which the rural guards have not been able to run down, four troops of the Eleventh cavalry and two companies of the Twenty-seventh infantry will leave Camp Columbia for Santa Clara to reinforce the Fifteenth cavalry stationed there and thoroughly scout the disturbed district. The orders are to continue operations until there is a complete restoration of order in the province. Rumors were recently in circulation of an impending uprising in Santa Clara province, and it is not yet known whether the bands are revolutionists or merely bandits.

Cause of Car Shortage.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 26.—Referring to the congested condition of the railroads at present, J. D. Hurley, general manager of the Santa Fe road, said: "Consignees might relieve the congestion if they would unload cars expeditiously. There are 14,000 loaded cars in Galveston awaiting for consignees to empty them and turn them back into commission. Since Jan. 1, 1902, the Santa Fe system has purchased 530 engines and 20,256 freight cars of various classes. We have received only 820 of these cars."

Quarrelled Over Woman.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—In the presence of the four troops of the Fort Sheridan squadron of the Ninth cavalry, Sergeant John Griffin of Troop I shot and almost instantly killed Corporal William Taylor of the same troop. Both the men, who are colored, quarrelled over a woman. Taylor received the bullet through his breast and died on the way to the hospital. A full investigation has been ordered by Major Macomb.

Colored Couple Cremated.

New Orleans, Dec. 26.—The charred bodies of Lewis Phillips and his wife, both colored, were recovered from the debris of their home here. Lewis was 80 and his wife 60 years old. It is believed the woman was smoking a pipe in bed and that it dropped from her mouth and set fire to the bed clothing.

Denver Blaze.

Denver, Dec. 26.—The Ernest & Cramer building, one of the finest office buildings in the city, was damaged by fire, the seventh and eighth floors being entirely destroyed. The balance of the building was greatly damaged by water and the basement of the building was flooded. The total loss to buildings and tenants is estimated at \$200,000.

TROLLEY CAR HIT BY TRAIN

Grade Crossing Tragedy Enacted In Ashtabula, Ohio.

ONE DEAD, FOURTEEN HURT

Sultana Commission Advised by the Governor to Take No Further Action Toward Erection of Monument. Constable Kills Assaultant—Other News of Ohio State.

Ashtabula, O., Dec. 26.—The Buffalo-Pittsburg flyer struck a trolley car on the Ashtabula Rapid Transit line at the Lake street grade crossing of the Lake Shore railroad. The streetcar was demolished. One person was killed and 14 injured. The dead: Leonard Newbold of Ashtabula, aged 17.

The injured: C. J. Bullock and William Ralghart of Painesville; Robert Baptiste, Erie, Pa.; William Cook, Jasper Horton, Mrs. James Whelpley, James Whelpley, Mrs. Horace Johnson, Clayton Gardner, Mrs. Clayton Jenkins, Frank Capitani, John Capitani, Rosalie Jeirgin, A. Cosino and Rowley Newbold, all of Ashtabula.

The crossing gates, it is alleged, were not down when the car approached. While crossing the tracks the train struck the car almost in the middle and carried it nearly 300 feet. Some of the injured had to be extricated from beneath the wreckage. All the ambulances and many physicians were summoned to the scene. Newbold lived about four hours. Both legs and one arm were severed.

Governor to Sultana Commission.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—Governor Harris in a letter to the Sultana commission advises that it take no further action toward the erection of the monument until its power to locate it in the statehouse yard is more thoroughly defined by the legislature. He bases his recommendation to that effect on the report made by Attorney General Ellis of his investigation of the charges and counter charges of bribery against the various members. The charges were not sustained, however, as the investigation brought out nothing but a mass of denials and contradictions. Dr. W. P. Madden of Xenia, L. J. Cutter of Marietta and J. J. Zeisler of Canton comprise the Sultana commission.

Life Man Pardoned.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—Through the recommendation of Warden Gould and a number of state officials the annual Christmas pardon to a life convict in the penitentiary was granted to Harry Jones by Governor Harris. Jones, who is colored and has been "house boy" for Warden Gould, has served eight years of a life sentence for murder. Jones was admitted in November, 1898, and at that time was only 19 years old. He killed his mistress, a woman much older than himself, in a quarrel in the streets of Cincinnati.

Another Killing.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—Henry Herb, an iron worker, was shot and killed by Constable E. J. Jeffries in a saloon in South Columbus. Witnesses of the tragedy say the constable acted in self-defense. The constable had been asked to quiet Herb, who was disorderly. Later Herb returned and attacked the constable. The officer, who is a smaller man, was floored, and while his antagonist was pummeling him managed to draw his revolver and fired a bullet into Herb's heart. Jeffries was arrested.

Struck by a Freight Train.

Springfield, O., Dec. 26.—An east-bound Big Four passenger train, No. 76, ran into the rear of a freight train in the western part of the city. The list of injured includes 18 passengers, none seriously. The crew of the passenger train jumped. The most seriously injured are: Mrs. Alice King, Osborn, O., cut about face; Susie Kallier, Osborn, O., back injured, and cut about face; Mrs. Mary Redmond, Osborn, O., hurt about legs. Three freight cars were demolished.

Missing Lad Dead.

Marysville, O., Dec. 26.—Earl Lowe, son of John Lowe of Dover township, who mysteriously disappeared from home last Thursday morning with a shotgun on his shoulder, was found in the Taylor woods, half a mile from his home, by his brother, Joseph Lowe. He was lying face down, frozen stiff, his shotgun by his side. The young man was subject to epileptic fits and it is thought he was attacked by one of these.

Died in Gotham.

Gallipolis, O., Dec. 26.—Lot Talbot, a telegraph operator, 35, was found dead in bed in New York in a furnished room. In his hand was found a letter pitiful in its terms from his mother in this city, telling of the death of his older brother on Dec. 7. Talbot had died apparently from natural causes and evidences were found of internal hemorrhages.

Eighty Thousand in Purges.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—After electing officers, including Edward W.

Swisher as president, directors of the Columbus Driving Park company went on record as being in favor of expansion when they instructed the secretary to ask for dates that will keep the Grand Circuit campaigners of 1907 in Columbus for two weeks from Sept.

16 to 27, inclusive. The board has been given to understand that no meeting will be given next fall at Oakley park in Cincinnati. Therefore it is proposed to add the week that has been Oakley's heretofore to the regular Columbus week. About one-twelfth of one million dollars will be offered in stakes and purses. Plans are now outlined call for the hanging up of an even \$80,000.

Forwarded to Roosevelt.

Delaware, O., Dec. 26.—President Roosevelt is to receive a unique present from a Delawarean, John Handon, a local merchant, completed an ash tray made of cigar bands and miniature photographs of the 26 presidents of the United States. The gift has been forwarded to the president.

Neat Xmas Present.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 26.—Nearly \$10,000 was given by the Bell Telephone company to the 600 girls in the employ of the company as Christmas presents. The distribution amounts to 6 per cent of the amount of salary each girl has earned within the last year, and in a number of cases the present approximated \$50.

BATTLE FOUGHT

Between Guards and Striking Miners, Several Men Biting Dust.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 26.—Three men were killed and four probably fatally wounded in a battle between guards employed by the West Kentucky Coal company at Turgis, Union county, and the striking miners at that place. The dead are: C. J. Dougherty, mine guard; Billy Malloy, miner; Will Gray, miner. The wounded are: L. I. Moore, mine guard, four wounds, will die; Sam Barney, miner, three wounds, dying; William Goch, miner, shot in the arm; Henry Delaney, miner, shot in the arm. The fight occurred in a down-town street, about one mile from the mine, but just what precipitated the fight is not known. It broke out suddenly and continued until about 25 shots were exchanged. The members of the miners' union have been on strike for the past year. The coal company has been working nonunion men under guards almost constantly, and serious trouble has long been expected. The fight occurred in front of a billiard parlor. A panic ensued and a reign of terror existed for nearly an hour. There is only one officer in the town, but the sheriff of Union county and the deputies have arrived at Turgis.

BY FIRE

Shipbuilding Plant Is Attacked and Heavy Damage Done.

Newport News, Va., Dec. 26.—A large frame and sheet-iron building, containing the carpenter, sheet-iron and pipefitters' shop and riggers' and molders' lofts, was destroyed at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dock company's plant. The Old Dominion liner Jefferson, which is being repaired in the drydock, was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. It is estimated that the total loss will amount to \$200,000, and will be fully covered by insurance. Eddie Eddins, a fireman, was struck by a falling telegraph pole and fatally wounded. His skull was crushed and a redhot wire cut his throat.

Ran Down a Colored Boy.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The 60-horsepower touring car of Joseph Leiter, in which were riding Mr. Leiter, Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Remington of New York, ran down and instantly killed Samuel West, a 14-year-old negro boy. Mrs. Leiter and Mrs. Remington were apparently affected by the accident. Charles H. Raymond, the chauffeur, was arrested, and the entire party went to the Tenth precinct police station, where Raymond was paroled in custody of an officer in order that Mr. Leiter and his party might be conveyed to the Leiter residence.

Christmas Tragedies.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 26.—Miss Tymena R. Freeman and her uncle, E. S. Larimore, were discharging blank cartridges in celebration of Christmas. These being exhausted, they secured loaded cartridges. In firing one of these Miss Freeman was accidentally shot, dying later from her wounds. Marie Ford, 8, died from burns received while playing around a Christmas tree.

Woman Burned to Death.

New York, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Susan Kelly, 50, was burned to death and her husband barely escaped with his life in a fire which destroyed their apartments in West Sixtieth street and drove other tenants of the building to the roof, from which they were carried to the street by firemen. It is believed that Mrs. Kelly's dress caught fire from a Christmas candle.

Sailors in a Fray.

Cienfuegos, Dec. 26.—Sailors from the United States cruiser Cleveland caused a panic in a public park where a concert was going on by engaging in a fight and firing many shots. The police restored order by arresting several of the sailors.

CHARGE ABUSES IN CONGO STATE

Pierpont Morgan and Others Address Letter to Secretary Root.

URGE CORRECTION OFILLS

Say the United States Would Be Justified in Giving Its Moral Support to Any Undertaking to Secure Betterment of Conditions in That Portion of Africa.

New York, Dec. 26.—Secretary Root's attention has been directed to conditions in the Congo Free State in a letter signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, Dr. Lyman Abbott and other prominent men of this city. It is stated in the communication that "flagrant inhumanity" exists in the Congo and Mr. Root is urged on behalf of the American people to use the "moral support" of the United States government to correct the abuses the Congo natives are alleged to be suffering from.

The letter reads:

"Over a year has passed since the report of the commissioners chosen by the chief executive and virtual owner of the Congo to investigate conditions in that state was published. In spite of their natural desire to give all possible credit to their sovereign the commissioners felt constrained to report the existence of measures and practices of flagrant inhumanity. Among these measures and practices are the following:

"The exaction of a labor so oppressive that many natives on whom it falls have little if any freedom; appropriation of land to such an extent that the natives are practically prisoners within their own territory; the employment under authority of the government as sentries of cruel, brutish blacks, chosen from hostile tribes, who murder, pillage and rape the people for whose protection the government is avowedly established, the abuse of the natives by white representatives of officially recognized companies; the binding of little children to years of labor at uncertain wages by contracts they do not understand, and even more serious maltreatment of children supposedly under the immediate care of the government; great injustice in the administration of the courts, so that the natives dread the name of Boma, the place where the judicial system is centralized; the sending out of punitive expeditions, not for the purpose of establishing peace and order, but for the purpose of terrifying the natives into paying a tax which, as administered, even the commissioners regard as inhuman.

"It is to be remembered that these are not charges brought against the Congo government, but findings of the commission appointed by the chief executive of the government to investigate and report on the facts. Acting upon these findings, a second commission, also appointed by the king, has recommended measures of reform. No steps have been taken to adopt them. There is no evidence that the Congo government is undertaking seriously to remember these evils. These powers which created the Congo government have clearly a right to call that government to account. Inasmuch as the United States gave its moral support to the establishment of the Congo government it is justified in giving its moral support to any undertaking to secure conditions in the Congo that will not disgrace civilization. We wish to assure you that for any measure you may adopt in order to give the powers such moral support of the United States, you will have our earnest and urgent approval."

Liverty Burns.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 26.—A loss of \$100,000 was caused by a fire here which destroyed the livery and sales stables of Harper Brothers and of Ragdale & Carlisle, near the Union stock yards, in the western part of the city. One hundred horses and four mules which the night watchman was unable to release were burned to death. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the overturning of a stove in the office, and this was caused by the efforts of a robber to blow the safe. The insurance is approximately \$55,000.

Priest's Sudden Death.

Denison, Tex., Dec. 26.—Rev. T. K. Crowley of St. Patrick's church, while putting on his vestments to celebrate high mass, dropped dead. He had been a priest here for 15 years and was highly esteemed. He served as chaplain to a New England regiment throughout the civil war, and was state chaplain to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Prominent Attorney Indicted.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 26.—T. E. Brady, a prominent Great Falls lawyer, has been indicted by the federal grand jury in this city for having illegally fenced 13,167 acres of public land in Valley county. Brady gave bonds for his appearance. It is said other prominent persons are involved.

FED THE LOWLY.

Work of Timothy Sullivan, Salvation Army and Bovey Mission.

New York, Dec. 26.—New York celebrated the most bounteous Christmas it had many years. Ideal winter weather, clear, cold and sunshiny, marked the day. Thirty-seven thousand of the city's poor shared in the distribution of Christmas dinners of the Salvation Army, Timothy D. Sullivan and the Bovey mission. Five thousand baskets and 1,000 bags, each containing a bowl and "fixings" sufficient for a family of five persons or more, were distributed by Commander Eva Booth. More than 6,000 of the homeless of the East Side partook of Christmas dinner at the Timothy D. Sullivan association rooms in the Bovey. No distinctions were made between applicants, except that the lame and the blind were given preference. The majority of those who came for food were evidently in sad need of clothing, for many were without overcoats and hundreds wore only the remnants of shoes. The day was bitterly cold. As each man departed from the hall a pouch full of tobacco, a pipe and a ticket for a pair of shoes was given him, and then the hall was cleared for the admission of another group.

Southern Pacific Strike.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 26.—Many of the men who took the places of the striking firemen on the San Antonio division of the Southern Pacific system have been induced by the strikers to stop work, and their places are being filled with imported men. It is understood here that the Brotherhood of Firemen is contemplating the calling out of all of the members on the Harriman lines. The local Southern Pacific officials say they are moving all the trains, passenger and freight, they desire to on this division.

Christmas at White House.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The White House was brilliantly lighted Tuesday night for the annual Christmas dinner. President and Mrs. Roosevelt had as their only guests Representative and Mrs. Longworth. The doors leading into the state dining room and the Blue and Red rooms were thrown open and the Roosevelt children had a merry time until nearly midnight. A detachment of 20 members of the United States marine band furnished music for the occasion.

Negroes in Riot.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 26.—Fifty negroes engaged in a drunken fight, using clubs, knives and stones. Beside the injuries sustained by the participants, which consisted of broken heads and severe bruises, a policeman and a spectator were hurt.

Roosevelts in Virginia.

Washington, Dec. 26.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the children will leave for Pine Knot, Mrs. Roosevelt's country home in Virginia, early Thursday morning, and will remain there until Dec. 31.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Mrs. Charles Ferguson, 60, was burned to death when her home burned down three miles from Hillman, Mich. Booker Washington, in an address at Charleston, W. Va., asserted the negro can not win his battles by a policy of antagonism.

Mrs. Cora Naylor, wife of a prominent farmer residing near Mount Carmel, Ill., burned to death. Her clothing caught fire from a stove.

Henry and William Munger, 27, twins, were run down and killed by a Grand Trunk passenger train at a crossing between Schoolcraft and Vicksburg, Mich.

Locomotive of a southbound Missouri Pacific freight train jumped the track at Oropolis, Neb., and turned over, killing Fletcher W. Kirk, fireman, and Julius K. Miller, head brakeman.

Defective Switch.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 26.—A southbound passenger train on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railroad was wrecked at Gardner, eight miles west of this city, by a defective switch. Engineer Edward C. Eberle of Springfield was badly scalded and his leg broken. He is in a critical condition. Fireman Phildon Phelps of Chesterfield, Ill., was also scalded.

Dual Tragedy.

New York, Dec. 26.—John J. O'Rourke, 28, an electrician, shot and seriously wounded his wife Lillian, 24, and then killed himself, at their home in Richmond Hill, Long Island. The shooting, the police say, followed a quarrel. Mrs. O'Rourke's injuries were pronounced not fatal.

Trackwalkers Mangled.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 26.—The bodies of Edward Liddridge and Albert Caromy were found along the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad tracks, at Clark Summit. The bodies were badly mangled. It is supposed they were struck by a train.

Through the Ice.

Grayville, Ill., Dec. 26.—Carson Staley and Earl Melrose, aged 7 and 15 years respectively, were drowned in a pond near here. Both boys were skating when they broke through.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 00@7 40; cows, \$2 75@4 75; heifers, \$2 50@5 00; bulls, \$2 40@4 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 40@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3 75@5 75; lambs, \$7 00@7 75; yearlings, \$4 50@6 25. Calves \$2 75@5 50. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$8 35@8 75; medium to good heavy, \$8 25@8 35; butcher weights, \$8 50@8 75; good to prime, \$8 25@8 35; packing, \$8 10@8 35; pigs, \$6 00@6 25. Corn—No. 3, 39 1/2@40c. Oats—No. 2, 34c. EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Good to choice export cattle, \$5 20@6 00; shipping steers, \$4 50@5 25; heifers, \$3 00@4 50; butcher cattle, \$4 50@5 00; milkers and springers, \$35 00@55 00. Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, \$6 25@6 50; weathers, \$5 25@5 50, mixed, \$4 75@5 25; ewes, \$4 75@5 25; spring lambs, \$5 00@7 80. Calves—Best, \$5 50@6 25. Hogs—Yorkers, \$8 50; pigs, \$8 50@8 75; stags, \$4 00@5 00; roughs, \$5 75@5 90.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, \$5 75@6 00, prime, \$5 40@5 65; tidy butchers, \$4 50@5 00; heifers, \$2 50@4 40; cows, bulls and pigs, \$2 00@4 00; fresh cows, \$25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime weathers, \$5 80@5 40, good mixed, \$5 00@5 25; lambs, \$5 00@7 25. Calves—\$6 00@8 75. Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$8 55; mediums, Yorkers and pigs, \$6 60.

CLINTON—Cattle: Prime dry-fed, \$5 50@7 75; fat steers, \$4 25@5 25; fat cows, \$3 50@3 75; bulls, \$2 25@3 25; heifers, \$3 50@4 50; milkers and springers, \$15 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, \$6 80@7 00; weathers, \$2 25@5 50; mixed, \$5 25; ewes, \$4 75@5 00. Hogs—Yorkers, \$8 50; pigs, \$8 50; mediums and heavies, \$6 45; pigs, \$6 40; stags, \$4 50@4 75; roughs, \$5 80@5 90.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 76 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 44 1/4@44 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 37 1/2@37 3/4c. Rye—No. 2, 71 1/2c. Lard—\$8 65. Bacon—\$10 00. Bulk meats—\$3 75. Hops—\$5 50@6 30. Cattle—\$2 00@5 50. Sheep—\$2 00@4 75. Lambs—\$4 25@7 75.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 76 1/2c; corn, 43 1/4c; oats, 37c; rye, 68c; cloverseed, \$8 3 1/2c.

STORE WINDOW LIGHTS.

Regulations For Their Control as Applied in Berlin.

The regulation of artificial lighting in connection with window displays is a subject which has been given comparatively little attention by the municipalities of this country, considering the extent to which it is used for this purpose in these days. That this phase of the lighting question demands closer scrutiny there can be no doubt, and it might be well for information on the matter to look to those cities which have given it study. Stringent regulations have been adopted in Berlin and other European cities, where merchants were inclined to take advantage of laxity in the premises. In Berlin lamps outside shop windows must not be lower than ten feet above the pavement or project more than forty inches from the wall. Where the lighting in the windows is done by oil, petroleum, gas flame or Welsbachs there must always be a sheet of glass not less than one-tenth of an inch thick under the lamps and running the whole length and breadth of the shop windows, so as to completely cover the articles in the window, and nothing is to be put above the lamps. The lamps must be at least forty inches below any inflammable part of the construction and ten inches from any such part horizontally.

There are also regulations as to iron screens where there is bare

WITTICISMS OF SHAW.

Striking Extracts From the Irish Critic's Latest Work.

HOW HE RAPS THE ENGLISH.

Says They Do Not Know What to Think Until They Are Conched Laboriously For Years in the Proper Opinion—Declares He May Become Bait of All Bright Original Spirits, but His Reputation Will Not Suffer, as He Is Very Witty and Clever.

"Some day," said George Bernard Shaw, the Irish critic and dramatist, in a whimsical essay which he contributed to the Saturday Review in 1896—

"Some day they will reprint my articles, and then what will all your puffs and long runs and photographs and puffed houses and cheap successes avail you, oh, lovely leading ladies and well-tailored actor-managers? The twentieth century, if it concerns itself about either of us, will see you as I see you. Therefore study my tastes, flatter me, bribe me and see that your acting managers are conscious of my existence and impressed with my importance."

Tremble, ye leading ladies and actor-managers! Posterity confronts you in this collection of articles, entitled "Dramatic Essays and Opinions," contributed by Mr. Shaw to the dramatic columns of the Saturday Review (Brentano's). He can coin an apt word from the dictionary does not supply one. "Jeuniority" is good. "Sardoodledom" is better, says the New York Herald.

He can sum up an actor or a writer in a phrase:

"Oscar Wilde is an arch artist. He is colloquially lazy."

"Marie Corelli's works are cheap victories of a profuse imagination over an apparently commonplace and carelessly cultivated mind."

"Tenero is no interpreter of character, but simply an adroit describer of people as the ordinary man sees and judges them. A character actor is one who cannot act and therefore makes an elaborate study of disguises and stage tricks by which acting can be grotesquely simulated. Tenero is simply character acting in the domain of authorship."

This touchstone is a philosopher as well as a wit. Beneath the clowning there always lies a recognition of the seriousness and sadness of life—a hint, too, but only a hint, of the harmony into which the disorders that constitute its sadness may be finally resolved. Here is a phrase pregnant with his entire philosophy: "It is the privilege of the drama to make life intelligible, at least hypothetically, by introducing moral design into it, even if that design be only to show that moral design is an illusion, a demonstration, which cannot be made without some counter demonstration of the laws of life with which it clashes."

Such are his Shakespearean philippics.

"With the single exception of Homer," he cries, "there is no eminent writer, not even Sir Walter Scott, whom I can despise so entirely as I despise Shakespeare when I measure my mind against his. The intensity of my impatience with him occasionally reaches such a pitch that he dig him up and throw stones at him, knowing as I do how incapable he and his worshippers are of understanding any less obvious form of indignity."

Such also are his glorifications of his own countrymen. It is in their behalf that he protests against the Irishman of fiction, who is only too often the work of Irish hands or the result of Irish countenance. "Of all the tricks," he says, "which the Irish dramatist has played on the slow-witted Saxon the most outrageous is the palming off on him of the imaginary Irishman of romance." There are advantages to Irishmen, in so deceiving their Saxon brethren.

"Nobody can be better aware than I am of the convenience to an Irishman in England of being able by an occasional cunning flourish of his nationality to secure all the privileges of a harmless lunatic without forfeiting the position of a responsible member of society." But he protests that there is a point at which shame becomes so deadly tiresome that they produce ungovernable nausea and are rejected at all risks. Away, then, with all this humbug about the Arcadian virtues of the Irish peasant! "The real virtues of the Irish peasant," they are informed, "are the intense melancholy, the silliness of manner, the incapacity for happiness and self respect that are the tokens of his natural unfitness for a life of wretchedness." As to his vices they are "the arts by which he accommodates himself to his slavery."

"I showed my own appreciation of my native land in the usual Irish way by getting out of it as soon as I possibly could, and I cannot say that I have the smallest intention of settling there again as long as the superior attractions of St. Helena, not to mention London, are equally available, but since I cannot disguise from myself the helplessness of dependence of the British empire on us for vital elements of talent and character—without us the English race would simply die of respectability within two generations—I am quite ready to help the saving work of reducing the sham Ireland of romance to a heap of unsightly ruins."

He delights in turning his wit against himself. "As for me," he says, "I am getting on in life. I used to make my bread by my wit and now have to make it by my reputation for wit," which is just the opposite of the character described by Oliver Wendell Holmes as living on

the reputation of the reputation he

might have made. In his "Valedictory" written on resigning the critical chair he elaborates on this thought. "The English," he says, "do not know what to think until they are coached laboriously and insistently for years in the proper and becoming opinion. For ten years past with an unprecedented pertinacity and obstinacy I have been dining into the public head that I am an extraordinarily witty, brilliant and clever man. That is now part of the public opinion of England, and no power in heaven or earth will ever change it. I may dodder and dote, may pot boil and platitudinize, I may become the butt and chopping block of all the bright original spirits of the rising generation, but my reputation shall not suffer. It is built up fast and solid, like Shakespeare's, on an impregnable basis of dogmatic reiteration."

FARMERS TO SAVE BIRDS.

Long Persecuted Crow Found to Be a Good Friend.

Many farmers near Sheldon, Ia., are forming what they call the Bird Friends' society, says the Minneapolis Journal. Farmers have been studying the use of various birds to their growing crops, and as a result there is much less animosity against the crow, blackbird and bluejay than formerly, for it has been proved that these birds and the farmer more than they hurt him. James O'Brien is president of the society.

The swallow, swift and nightingale are the guardians of the atmosphere, feeding on the wing and taking from the air those forms of insects that might endanger the fruit trees.

Woodpeckers, chickadees and creepers are the guardians of the trunks of trees, eating the grubs that injure the bark of fruit or ornamental trees.

Blackbirds, thrushes, crows and larks protect the soil, eating the worms and insects that injure the corn, wheat and oats. They scarcely partake of corn except in the autumn.

The snipe and woodcock are the guardians of the subsoil, reaching far down into the earth after hatching larvae and insects that would soon attack the roots of the growing crops.

The long persecuted crow is really the farmers' friend, for he destroys more insects than the average bird and rarely pulls up the corn, as alleged. He has been known to have eaten 200 grasshoppers in a single hour.

The pretty quail, whose life has been spared by the hunter only because of the laws of several states, eats the weed seeds, which would otherwise scatter, and is also a good feeder on insect life.

The grouse of the west as well as the east is a prolific eater of grubs and grasshoppers and all forms of insects.

CURTIN AS A LINGUIST.

Some of Seventy Languages With Which He Was Conversant.

Jeremiah Curtin, the author, who died recently, is said to have been conversant with seventy languages. Here is a partial list, the best his relatives in Milwaukee can give, says a special dispatch to the New York Times.

French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Roumanian, Dutch, Danish, Polish, Swedish, Icelandic, Gothic, German, Greek and Latin, which he spoke as well as he did English. In addition he mastered the following after leaving college: Hebrew, Sanskrit, Russian, Bohemian, Lithuanian, Hungarian, Croatian, Serbian and Bulgarian. During his residence in the Caucasus he also learned Mingrelian and Armenian.

In Asia he learned several others, and he also became conversant with many of the American Indian languages.

Speaker Cannon on His Ralse.

Private John Allen blew into the lobby of the house of representatives and met Speaker Cannon, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York World.

"Howdy, Joe?" he said.

"Howdy, John?"

"You are not as young as you used to be, Joe, but you are well preserved."

"Not as well preserved as you are, John, but I'm not complaining."

"I should think not," said the private, looking the speaker over. "Even a man in your affluent circumstances has no right to complain when he has just had his salary raised \$4,000 a year."

"John," replied the speaker impressively as he placed his hand on the private's shoulder—"John, the true Christian soldier takes what is coming to him without murmur or regret."

Rich Brahman a Common Laborer.

Although one of the wealthiest men in Baroda, India, Jashwant G. Pandit is employed as a common laborer in an acid factory at Livingston Manor, Sullivan county, without salary for the purpose of learning the business, says a Middletown (N. Y.) special dispatch to the New York World. Desiring to take an active part in the task of revolutionizing industrial conditions in his native land, Pandit came to the United States to gain a thorough knowledge of its manner of business. He first entered a Binghamton tanning factory in the lowest grade, and by hard study and attention to business he secured a practical experience in all departments. "Industrial conditions in India are in a deplorable state," he declares. "Thousands are starving for want of work, and a great industrial revolution is imminent."

Fortune in One Tree.

A single mahogany tree in Honduras was recently cut into boards which, when sold in the European market, realized over \$10,000.

A MIND WAVE

Dolores was reading a queer book, and Dolores was one of those higher educated girls who had learned all sorts of things at college, and even she thought it queer.

The chapter which she was reading was all about "mind waves" and told how the brain sent out currents that vibrated like sound, only one couldn't see or hear them. There were even pictures showing alarming heads, with brains exposed and dotted lines to show just how the mind waves worked. Then there were little stories in fine print telling how one could train the mind to send messages to the mind of another person over the invisible current. There was one especially interesting, which told how a man who had been in love with a woman for seven years without her suspecting it finally brought her to New York all the way from India on one of his mind currents.

Dolores wondered if she could utilize the theory in her own case. You see, Dolores was in love, or thought she was, which is as near it as lots of people get. She had met a man two months ago at a dance, and he and Dolores had sat out on the stairs and talked and danced once or twice with each other, and the queerest part of it was that he hadn't seemed to want to flirt with her or say pretty things or squeeze her hand, as all the other fellows did.

A college town gives a girl some odd ideas.

They had been sensible in their talk. He had told her a lot about football and had given her points on the new style of play and explained the signals and all that sort of thing, and Dolores had listened to him and said, "How interesting!" and had waited patiently for him to look soulfully into her eyes and ask her for a rose or something.

But he hadn't looked or asked.

Now she had been home in Washington for eight weeks. He was in New York. She found that she could not get the man out of her mind. She thought of him so persistently that it had become annoying.

It was ridiculous, it was in bad taste, it was silly, but it was something she seemed unable to control. She had often wished that she could hear something about him—something bad, which might make her hate him.

You see, these tender, higher educated girls like to analyze their emotions, just as they cut up live kittens to watch the heart beats. This was her thought just then, and she was glad to find her mind going back to the class room. And then she found herself thinking. Now, if this mind wave plan were true, she would simply set currents going and he would come flying toward her over space, time and everything. But, then, why had they not done so before now? The mind wave theory must be wrong.

And then—well, if the mind wave worked all right—she went over to the mirror, looked into the reflection of her own eyes—pretty eyes they were, too—and laughed again.

Just then a thing happened. A telephone bell rang out in the hall, and Dolores ran out to answer it. She found one of her girl friends at the other end of the wire. This was the conversation:

"I had to call you up, Dol, to tell you. Who do you think is engaged?"

"Which?"

"No! Who?"

"Oh, whom?"

A name came back, the name of another girl.

"Who is the man?"

Dolores grew faint when she heard the answer, for she heard the name of the man of whom she had been thinking. She leaned heavily against the telephone and tried to say quite evenly:

"Yes, I met him. How did you hear about it? And he's coming here, you say—here to Washington? How did you hear about it?"

"She just ran in to tell me tonight. The engagement won't be announced until next month at a luncheon her mother is going to give. Of course you'll go?"

"Yes, I'll go. How long is he to be here?"

"All winter, I believe. They'll not be married until next year, I hear. They will have lots of dances and dinners and things given them. I suppose, so we will have no end of fun."

"Yes, yes! When is he coming on to Washington, did you say?"

"Tonight."

"Tonight?"

"Yes. She had just received a telegram from him saying that something had happened which decided him to take the midnight train. He will be here in the morning."

"Goodby!"

"Goodby!"

Dolores walked back to the corner where the mind wave book lay upon the floor. She picked it up caressingly and held it against her heart. Then she walked up and down the room.

"Something—had happened— which decided him to take the midnight train for Washington," she said. "And he telegraphed—and then I got word over the telephone that he is coming—right over the current!"

She put the book carefully on a table. Then she looked in the glass again and saw a smiling, triumphant face looking back at her. The cheeks were blazing.

"Poor girl," she whispered softly to herself, "I'm sorry for her—she really cares for him!"—In Door and Out.

Unreasonable Demand.

No matter how strongly a man pretends that he doesn't believe in ghosts, it may be doubted if he ever goes by a churchyard at midnight without feeling as if something were going to grab him from behind.

HOUSING OF FOWLS.

How to Care For Them During Cold Weather.

If houses for poultry are to be built, attend to the matter at once before cold weather interferes with outside work, writes Eben E. Rexford in "Making the Country Home" in Outing Magazine for October. Everything should be in readiness for the flock by the coming of cold weather. If you have houses already, go over them and see that they are in perfect repair.

In building the first thing to do is to select a proper location. The ideal one is the south slope of a hill. The next best one is a place protected from cold winds by buildings on the north and west. If no facilities for shelter are at hand, the north wall of the building must be made of extra thickness. Evergreen trees make an excellent wind break, and I would advise planting them for future protection, no matter how thick you make the walls of your house.

Be very sure that whatever location you select has perfect drainage. This is a matter of the greatest importance. Leading poultrymen agree that more sickness among fowls originates from dampness than from all other causes. More and more the opinion grows among practical poultry growers that the best house for fowls consists of a closed room, in which they may roost, lay and remain in cold weather, if they choose to do so, and a shed opening to the south, where they can scratch and sun themselves to their liking. There should be an opening between this shed and the closed room, through which the fowls may have free egress during the day, but which should be closed at night in cold weather and for the protection of the hens from intruders. The shed floor should be covered with chaff, straw or leaves to the depth of five or six inches. If road dust or sand is mixed with it, the better the fowls will be suited. If grain is scattered over the litter, the fowls will busy themselves scratching for it, and this open air exercise will be a strong factor in keeping the flock healthy. It will also result in a larger yield of eggs, if an egg producing diet is given in connection with it.

How to Clean Ribbons.

Ribbons in delicate shades which have lost its color and is somewhat soiled may be washed in naphtha, a process which will effectually prevent it from fading, says the New York American. The soiled pieces should be placed in the naphtha and thoroughly saturated with it, every few inches of the ribbon in turn being well rubbed with the hands. When the spirit has absorbed much of the dirt empty it into a clean bottle and continue the process with some fresh naphtha. If all the spirit is bottled, well corked and set aside for a day or two, the grains of dirt will be found to settle at the bottom of the bottle, leaving the liquid above clear and clean. When poured off into a fresh receptacle it can be used again and again. After this treatment the ribbon should be pressed with a hot iron on the right side over a piece of brown paper. One method of treating ribbon which has been washed is to "squeeze" it on a polished surface. It should be laid flat on a clean marble slab—the chimneypiece or the top of a washstand will answer the purpose—the ribbon being pressed down smoothly with the palms of the hands until it adheres to the surface of the marble. Leave it to dry, and when it is rolled off it will be found to have a luster which cannot be attained by ironing.

How to Wash a Corset.

The art of washing a corset is quite an unknown one to a majority of women. There are some women who have never heard of washing the corset, and as white ones do not stay clean very long it adds considerably to one's expenses to lay them aside when but slightly soiled. The following advice might be taken in this matter: After removing the steels lay the corset on a board or table and scrub with a small stiff brush which has been covered with a lather of white soap. Rinse many times with cold water, pull straight and allow to dry. The steels are easily placed when dry. It is also best to dry as quickly as possible, and if the sun is hot enough it might prove beneficial.

How to Make Bath Bags.

Bath bags are rather an expensive luxury if bought at the store, says the Pittsburg Press. They may be made at home, however, at small cost. Bags of cheesecloth are the best. These should be made about three or four inches square and filled with the following mixture (not too much should be put into each bag): Two and one-half pounds of oatmeal, one-half pound of almond meal, one-half pound of powdered orris root and one-quarter pound of castile soap which has just been scraped to a fine powder.

How to Clean Ivory Brushes.

The backs of ivory brushes which have become soiled and spotted can be cleansed easily. Make a paste of sawdust slightly moistened with water and a few drops of lemon juice. Lay the paste over the ivory and allow it to dry thoroughly. Afterward brush off carefully with a soft brush. Another method is to take a small piece of clean flannel, dampen it slightly, dip into fine table salt and rub over the ivory. For carved ivory the former is the best method; as the sawdust can be removed easily from the carving.

How to Wash Pillows.

Both feather and down pillows can be made clean and sweet by being washed in soap and water in which is a little of some of the disinfectants made from coal tar. They need to be dried in the sun and wind, like any piece of the household washing.

FOOLISH GIRLS.

Those Who Deliberately Walk Into Marital Misadventure.

It is enough to make one's heart ache the way foolish girls will pass by splendid, hardworking men and choose insignificant little nobodies for their life's partners, and all because they won't take the trouble to look below the veneer of fine dress.

The man who has an aim in life can't spend all his time in running after girls and going to dances.

He has something better to do. He has to make a name and place for himself in the world.

The young men who are lounging around street corners and saloons will never be anything better than they are now. The chances are they will be much worse.

Look around at the married women of your acquaintance. Some of them married honest, hardworking men. Others married loafers. Some of them are happy wives, others miserable wrecks.

Look forward a few years and imagine yourself in the place of either and then marry a good for nothing loafer if you dare.

Marry the worker and help him build up a successful career. Let him come home at night and find a cheerful home and a happy, smiling wife who is proud of his successes and sympathetic in his reverses.

But don't deliberately walk into a life where failure is bound to come. Don't tie yourself to a man for whom as time goes on you will be able to feel neither love nor respect.—St. Louis Republic.

TO MAKE A LEVEL BED.

The Secret Lies in Having a Tight Undersheet.

The secret of a level made bed lies largely in a tight undersheet. This is not merely a smooth one, but a sheet stretched so tightly that it lies taut across the bed and springs a little up from the mattress. To effect this the undersheet should be much wider than it is ordinarily made. Indeed, when tucked under the sides it should reach over the head and foot.

With the sheet laid evenly on the bed and tucked in, the process of tightening it begins at the head. The bedmaker stands with her right side to the bed. This rule holds good with all her work.

All of the bedding is laid on from this side, and, with the exception of the bottom sheet, that side should be nicely laid and tucked in before she moves to the other side in order to save steps. Standing then at the right side, the bedmaker reaches under the mattress and with the right hand grasps the opposite side of the sheet and with the left hand the near side. She then pulls the sheet so as to bring her two hands together beneath the middle of the mattress. So she progresses to the foot, drawing the sheet together every six inches down its length. It will take all her strength to do this properly, and unless she exerts this she will realize no result.

CULINARY CONCEITS.

Try dipping lamb chops in lemon juice just before broiling them. They are delicious.

Carrots and onions will be better if soaked in cold water for twelve hours before using to draw out the strong flavor.

When boiling fish add an onion to the water and sweet herbs tied in a piece of muslin. This is a French cook's suggestion and very tasty.

Slices of fried bread or ordinary toast spread with anchovy paste are delicious if covered with scrambled eggs. This is a very nice supper dish.

When making cake beat your eggs thoroughly and mix in the last thing before baking. One well beaten egg will go as far as two badly beaten ones.

Persons who have been brought up on dried figs feel disappointed that fresh figs are not sweeter and resemble melons more than figs. Fresh figs have to be peeled and are usually eaten with cream.

The Shape of the Wrist.

To improve the shape of the wrist when it is too slender and the bones are too prominent begin treating with daily massage. As a cream to use for the purpose the following is good: Two ounces sweet oil of almonds, two ounces orange flower water, two drams white wax, one dram oil of sweet orange, two drams spermaceti. Melt the wax and spermaceti in a jar set in boiling water. Heat the almond oil and add it to the wax. Heat the orange flower water; add it, half a teaspoonful at a time, stirring the mixture quickly. Remove the vessel from the water and beat the contents. Heat again and add the oil of sweet orange. Beat until it is cold. Put away in pots and cover with parchment. Cocoa butter and olive oil are also excellent flesh builders. Rub them well into the skin.

Petticoats.

The really economical woman is careful about exercising her economy when she buys a petticoat, particularly a silk one. A cheap silk petticoat is never worth having sent home from the shop, for as a usual thing it is skippy in quantity as well as poor in quality, and a really good silk or more, will more than repay the original outlay in durability and satisfaction. When buying a silk petticoat, among the minor details to be taken into consideration is that of color, for some dyes render the silk much more brittle than others. All shades of blue, dark as well as light, are good for this reason, the dye having but little effect on the wearing qualities.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Cleansing Oilcloth.

Oilcloth should never be scrubbed. If this course be followed the paint will quickly be worn off. It should first be carefully swept with a soft brush, to remove all the dust and duff, and then wiped with a large soft cloth wrung out in tepid (not hot) water. If it is very dirty it may be necessary to use a little soft soap, but this should be done rarely, and on no account must soda be used. When it is dry, wipe over with a cloth or sponge dipped in skim milk, which will brighten and preserve the colors and give it a polish. After sponging with the milk dry with a cloth.

Odds and Ends of Soap.

Collect several ends of cakes of soap and shred them in small pieces. Tie these in a piece of calico tightly, and dip into boiling water for two minutes. Then place in cold water for a few seconds and knead the soap until it forms a soft ball, when it should be placed aside to cool. In about an hour take the calico off, and the soap will be ready for use and will be found admirable for washing delicate lace and chiffon.

Gilt Furniture.

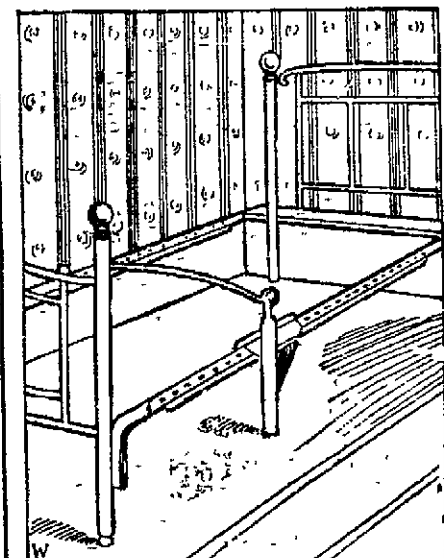
Clean gilt furniture with sifted whiting made into a cream with alcohol. Cover a small piece at a time and rub off before it hardens. If a spot sticks, touch it lightly with clear alcohol. If there is much dirt or deep tarnish, wash quickly with borax soapuds, wipe dry, then cover all over with the wet whiting and let it dry. Brush it off with a stiff brush and polish afterward with a soft leather.

To Clean Blankets.

Flannel blankets may be successfully cleansed by using borax and soft soap. Put two tablespoonfuls of borax and a pint of soft soap into cold water enough to cover the blankets. When the borax and soap have become dissolved put in the blankets and let them stand overnight. The next day rub them out, rinse them in two waters and hang them to dry. Never wring them.

A Convenient Bedstead.

A wide awake woman of Massachusetts has designed a bed that can be increased or decreased in length to fit the occasion. The change is very easily accomplished. The side rails of the bed are made in two sections, one fit-



BED TO SUIT ANY LENGTH.

ting into the other and held together by pins inserted in corresponding apertures in each. A bed such as this should last a lifetime if properly cared for. Guests of different sizes could be readily cared for.

Devilled Chestnuts.

Put one pound of large shelled chestnuts into a saucepan of salted water and parboil. Drain, plunge into cold water, then remove the skins. Dry between towels, then put into a frying pan with a little olive oil or butter and toss and shake over the fire until a gold color. Sprinkle with salt mixed with a little cayenne and serve hot or cold.

Glass Polisher.

Place pulverized pumice stone between layers of a folded piece of soft muslin and stitch around the edge to keep the powder from spilling. Wipe lamp chimneys or window panes with this dry cloth and they will be clean and sparkling almost instantly. Enough powder will remain in the cloth to be used many times.

Polishing Floors.

Polished floors should be rubbed with a mixture of one-third raw linseed oil and two-thirds paraffin. Use it sparingly or the polishing afterward with a dry cloth will be a long business. A floor of this kind should always be dusted first with a slightly damp cloth and afterward rubbed with a dry one.

To Clean Scaevola.

A mixture of four parts of alcohol, one part household ammonia, will clean scaevola. For a "dry cleaner," sift powdered fuller's earth thickly into the heart of the fur, leave it on for three days and brush out. The alcohol mixture is preferable as being less troublesome and quicker.

To Set Color in Cotton Goods.

To set the color in cotton dresses that are to be washed dissolve three gills of salt in four quarts of hot water, put the material in while the water is hot and let it remain until cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent and will not fade in washing.

Sore Throat Gargle.

A sore throat should never be neglected, especially in the time of epidemics. A cleansing gargle is made by dissolving a heaped teaspoonful of salt and carbonate of soda mixed in equal quantities in half a tumblerful of water.

A TIMELY WARNING.

What a Man Doesn't Want For Christmas Presents.

Don't give him cigars. If you know his favorite brand and squander your last cent on it, he will never be convinced that you didn't juggle with the labels.

Don't give him neckwear. Masculine and feminine notions in such matters will disagree till beyond the day of judgment.

Don't give him a penknife. No man believes that any woman is capable of letting the quality of steel outweigh a decorative handle. Besides, knives cut friendship and are bad luck.

Unless you know his literary taste don't give him books. If you are congenial in such matters, nothing could be better.

Don't, unless you are very near of kin or friendship, give him toilet articles, such as hairbrushes or shaving brushes. Such personal gifts are not always in the best taste.

Don't embroider him whisk holders or bureau covers in delicate materials or colors. The average man thinks embroidery an invention of the evil one, specially designed to spoil women's eyes and tempers. If you have brothers, you have probably heard this before; but, then, if all women had brothers they would have a great deal of information on a variety of subjects.

Unless you have something unique to offer don't give a man a calendar. The only one he ever consults is that issued as an advertisement by his life insurance company.

If you really want to please a man at Christmas, study his tastes a little. If he lives in rooms and has a leaning toward hospitality, give him some accessory to his chafing dish—a silver alcohol can or a match safe to keep on the tray or a collection of choice recipes done in pen and ink and bound in water

The Bellamy Storers

Remarkable Influence Exercised by a Former American Ambassador's Wife Over Two Presidents

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, who is involved in a controversy between her husband and President Roosevelt, is a woman of very artistic tastes and intensely ambitious for her highly cultivated spouse—human side of an international affair that is not loaded

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

THE human race is full of human nature. That is why we are almost grateful for this fuss between President Roosevelt and the Bellamy Storers. It is so human. No matter how high a man may rise in official rank, whether he be a president or an ambassador, he still remains a mere man, controlled by the good old common qualities inherent in the human animal. The same is true of woman, even truer.

It is perhaps unfortunate that this somewhat undiplomatic controversy must be spread upon the records of our national life, and yet, save for the persons directly concerned, there is nothing really serious about it. An international affair it is in a sense, but it is not loaded. No international complications can result. The ultimate outcome will be simply silence after a little while. When the tumult and the spouting dies (the grammar is Mr. Kipling's) this ancient earth will continue to revolve upon its own axis. Its rate of revolution will be precisely that observed by scientists from Galileo to date, the suns will rise and set, the moons will wax and wane, God will reign, and the republic at Washington and of Washington will still live!

So we need not approach a simple analysis of the story of the Storers with any apprehension or foreboding. It is just one of those unfortunate

fact—and here is where human nature enters to demand a bit of family gossip—is that the estimable lady concerned in the affair is Nicholas Longworth's Aunt Maria and therefore related through marriage to the president.

Mrs. Storer was Miss Maria Longworth of Cincinnati. Her father was Joseph Longworth, famous for his wines and his wealth. She inherited from him \$10,000,000. Her grandfather was Nicholas Longworth, founder of the great family fortune. Nicholas, a son of the first Nicholas, was the father of the Nicholas who married Miss Alice Roosevelt. Maria Longworth, who became first Mrs. George Ward Nichols and then Mrs. Bellamy Storer, was and is a woman of high artistic talents. Not only that, but she has put her talents to such use that she is entitled to be called an artist. In fact, her fame is international among those who know and appreciate beautiful and original creative work.

It was Mrs. Storer who founded the famous Rockwood pottery establishment at Cincinnati. Her father's country place was Rockwood; hence the name. In her charming and brilliant girlhood she had been a skillful decorator of china and porcelain. Her tastes were artistic from the outset, and when she met Mr. Nichols, a young artist, who also wrote poetry and who was poor, she fell in love with him. It is understood that her father, the pioneer wine producer of

Storer practiced law in Cincinnati, following in the footsteps of his eminent father. Then he went to congress for two terms. Both he and Mrs. Storer were intimate friends of President McKinley, who appointed the Cincinnati man minister to Belgium in 1897. Since that time until his removal last spring Mr. Storer has been in the diplomatic service.

Several years ago Mrs. Storer achieved the coveted title of "the American ambassadoress." By that title she was referred to at several of the European courts. This was due no doubt to her interest in church affairs, and it turned out to be unfortunate for the Storers. Diplomacy, as any person of only average discernment might perceive, must be diplomatic. There is a diplomacy of the state and a diplomacy of the church. When one is accredited to the state he is not supposed to represent the church, and vice versa. Church and state were separated a long time ago in this country, and it is not diplomatic to mix them.

The evidence in the Roosevelt-Storer case seems to have been introduced and argued with ability by both sides. Mr. Roosevelt has been somewhat at a disadvantage because his opponents are two, and one of them a woman. The evidence is largely documentary, the arguments largely unimpeachable. The public is judge and jury. Everybody is entitled to his own verdict as to the preponderance of evidence. No doubt some will continue to believe that Mr. Roosevelt gave the Storers some measure of sanction for their appeals to the holy see in behalf of the American archbishop. On the other hand, the majority of Americans, Catholic and non-Catholic, are very apt to register deep down in their consciousness the opinion that an American diplomat becomes undiplomatic when he mixes church and state.

Church Versus State.

What a troublesome proposition for centuries was that of church versus state! There were wars and massacres. Revolutions resulted. In both Catholic and Protestant countries the state church worked inexpressible woe. After the invention of printing and the diffusion of knowledge there grew up a diversity of religious beliefs. A small company of those who could not worship at home according to their belief crossed the ocean and landed upon a "rockbound coast." Their descendants founded and established the American republic. In the constitution of the republic they wrote a clause forever interdicting any state meddling with the church—any church. The constitution still stands, and many of us think it is a pretty good thing as it stands. It follows quite naturally that the president of the United States cannot "stand for" any such representations as the Storers aver that he made to them.

Some delicious titbits of state secrets have been uncaned by this controversy for the public to roll under its tongue. This is always so when there is a woman in the case. Mrs. Storer indignantly denies an alleged interview in which she was made to declare that through her influence with President McKinley the appointment as assistant secretary of the navy was given to Mr. Roosevelt. This advancement eventually leading to the presidency. Consequently we cannot look upon Mrs. Storer as a president maker. But in one of the Roosevelt letters to "My Dear Maria," written early in his first term, we find some highly interesting confessions of the president's opinions of the cabinet officers left over by Mr. McKinley and accepted by Mr. Roosevelt. In European countries it is the practice not to publish such correspondence until long after the death of all the parties concerned, when it comes out in bulky books entitled "Memoirs of Such-and-Such a Court."

Remarkable Influence Exercised.

After all is said and done and forgotten about the fact must remain that the able daughter of Joseph Longworth has exercised a remarkable influence over the minds of two presidents of the United States. The letters of President Roosevelt to her and the undisputed friendly admiration of Mr. McKinley prove this. This revelation is something new in American politics and is interesting to that extent. Woman cannot vote except in Colorado and Utah, but she can influence. Along this topic our highly esteemed British contemporary the Pall Mall Gazette expresses some readable opinions, which an ungallant New York paper reprints under the caption "Petticoats in Politics." The Gazette says that the core and kernel of the controversy between the president and Bellamy Storer, not forgetting Mrs. Storer, appears to be whether Mr. Roosevelt authorized the ambassador to do his best with the pope to obtain the red hat for Archbishop Ireland. That, of course, is the way it looks to a man up a tree or on the ground in America. But our Pall Mall contemporary continues:

"There is, however, the further question of what the French would call 'l'ingérence féminine' and its influence upon the behavior of the ambassador. Unless Roosevelt has taken an altogether unbiased view of the conduct of Mme. l'Ambassadrice we must confess that the case is one which might fairly be quoted in justification of Herbert Bismarck's rather brutal 'no more petticoats in politics.' For the present, however, we will only murmur, with Mr. Turveydrop, 'Woman, lovely woman, what a sex you are!'"

From all of which we must assume that the story of the Storers, while painful to a very estimable lady and gentleman from Cincinnati, adds to the gaiety of nations.

Good Eyesight.

To have good eyesight one must en-joy good health. Poor health leads directly to various eye troubles.

BIG TEMPLE IN CHICAGO

Church, University and Dormitory at Cost of \$5,000,000.

TO OCCUPY ALMOST ENTIRE BLOCK

Unique Scheme of Dr. George F. Hall Involves Erection of an Eighteen Story Building to be Devoted to Religious, Educational, Lodge and Social Purposes—Some Matrimonial Business Too.

Dr. George F. Hall, "the business man preacher," who for the last five years has been pastor of the Bush Temple Independent Christian church in Chicago, without a salary, has planned a vision that he says will come true. A "\$5,000,000 temple," comprising church, university and dormitory departments, will be started the 1st of May, Dr. Hall says, on a site bordering on Lincoln park. The plans have been drawn by two Chicago architects and are at Dr. Hall's office, says the Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Hall's worldly vocation is president of the Chicago-Texas Land and Lumber company. He has lived in Chicago the greater part of twenty-two years. The plans were recently made public by Dr. Hall in an address before the Social Economics club.

"My ultimate desire is to establish a great church and to give young men and women who work—that is, business men and women—advantages of proper social, intellectual and religious surroundings," he said. "Moral uplift in the slums is almost impossible. This institution will not be a charity institution and will not deal in slum work. Nor will it be a profit sharing affair. A New York firm has agreed to take the entire amount of bonds, myself retaining a controlling interest."

The building is to be eighteen stories above ground, with four basement floors, and will occupy almost an entire block. It will be fireproof and faced with Wisconsin granite. Dr. Hall says he expects to dedicate the edifice Thanksgiving day, 1908.

The building is to be divided as follows:

First floor—Bank, twenty miscellaneous stores, cafe, auditorium. Second to sixth floors, inclusive—Hall university, with a capacity for 15,000 students, planned greatly after the Carnegie institute, with medical, law and night schools included.

Floors seven to sixteen—Dormitories that will accommodate 7,000 persons—3,500 rooms—to be rented for \$2.50 and \$3 a week. No married people will be housed. Certain floors will be for women and others for men.

Floor seventeen—Dining room. Floor eighteen—Sleeping apartment for building employees.

Basement floors—Gymnasium, banquet hall that will seat 3,000, manual training school, kitchens, storage, heat and ice plants and private waterworks supplied by artesian wells.

The auditorium will seat 12,000, with a choir loft for 600 and orchestra box for fifty persons. The immense pipe organ will cost \$100,000. The dome of the auditorium will reach the sixth floor. The entire court here will be a roof garden. Theaters will not be countenanced, the establishment being conducted on strict religious principles, but there will be weekly entertainments of musical and intellectual nature.

Dr. Hall will receive no salary further than interest on his bonded investment. He will be a chancellor and will preach each Sunday. Card parties and dancing will not be permitted, but there will be twelve lodge halls and numerous parlors for social diversion. Floating above the building will be banners bearing church mottoes.

Dr. Hall expects to do quite a matrimonial business, although that feature will be encouraged only by moderate gatherings the social life will be on the second floor. After the twenty year bonds are paid off Dr. Hall says all profits of the concern will be used for church and mission purposes.

Dr. Hall has no fear but that the rooms will be occupied readily by desirable young people. All details have been figured out to a fine degree. As to the population of Chicago, with which the institution will deal, Dr. Hall cited that in the city there are 17,000 bookkeepers, 30,000 stenographers, 5,000 musicians, besides innumerable clerks and counting house employees.

"I have been at work on the undertaking for many years," said Dr. Hall. "The ambition of my life is to see it realized."

Missouri Negroes' Self Improvement.

Missouri negroes are in nearly every small town organizing clubs and associations and meeting to discuss in a careful and temperate way problems affecting their business and social life, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A meeting arranged in Columbia by Professor J. B. Coleman and his co-teachers in the Fred Douglass negro school is one of the many that have been held. There is a large and well defined movement among Missouri negroes looking toward self improvement.

Call For Congressional Records.

Representative Watkins of Louisiana thinks he has about the most inconsistent constituent imaginable, says a Washington correspondent of the New York World. He sent him a full quota of garden seeds and received this letter in reply: "I received the seeds, but they are no good. Send me a set of Congressional Records. They amuse the children and make bully lamp lighters."

Kemp's Balsam

A 25c. Bottle of

Contains 40 DOSES,

And each dose is more effective than four times the same quantity of any other cough remedy, however well advertised and however strongly recommended that remedy may be.

Remember always that KEMP'S BALSAM is the

Best Cough Cure.

It has saved thousands from consumption. It has saved thousands of lives. At all druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1. Don't accept anything else.

Try our "Want" columns.



DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.

HAWVER, JEWELER.

17 S ERIE

FOR SALE

Only 3 lots left on Chester St. size 51x 200. \$450 \$500.

Chester St. is graded, curbed and sewered

A few good lots on Edwin and Dwight St. as low as \$250

One lot Woodland Ave 58x150 having 4 fine bearing apple trees. \$400.

One 8 room house Woodland at \$2500.

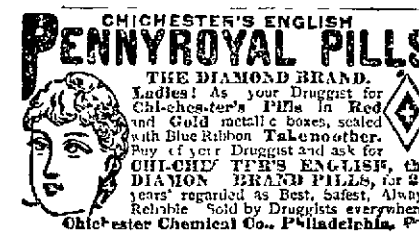
One 6 room house S Erie St. open hall, bath with city or eastern water, furnace, cement, cellar, open fire place, electric and gas lights \$3500

A number of choice lots on S. Erie St. from \$400 to \$900

South end property a specialty

James R. Dunn Thomas Burd Agent

Opera Block Office hours 10 to 5 and 5 to 8 pm



GREAT REDUCED PRICES FOR 10 DAYS.

Best Blue Plush Robes, \$2.50 to \$4.50

Best Woolen Blankets, \$1.25 to \$2.50

Best Hors. Covers, 50c to \$1.75

Best Washing Machines, \$7.25 up

Best Cluthe Wringers, \$1.25 to \$2.50

Best Gas Stoves and Hot Plates 50c up

Best Heating Stoves, \$2.50 up

Best Ovens and Chafers, \$1.25 up

Best Chain Pumps, \$2.25, complete

Best Wooden Suction Pumps, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, \$1.25 up

Best Anti Rust, Copper Bottom, Wash Boilers, \$1.75 apiece.

Best Ceiling Register 95c to \$1.20

Best Rosters, Rat Traps, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Meat Grinders, Presses, Kitchen Sinks, Gas and Water Pipe Fittings, Brackets, Burners and Mantles, Iron Boards, Skates, Rubber and Tar Roofing, Butcher Knives and Saws, and a fine line of Granite ware very cheap to close out.

Massillon Hardware Co., 53 S. Erie St., Opp. Hotel Sailer.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Grows and keeps the hair from falling out. It is the only hair dressing that cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY

CONNECTING CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO "WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE"

Both together being, without doubt, in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD—DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY LEAVE

Cleveland 8 p.m. Buffalo 6:30 a.m.

Buffalo 8 p.m. Cleveland 6:30 a.m.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points, at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

Tickets reading over L.S. & M.S. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night.

Also Buffalo to Cleveland

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio

We invite you to see our fine Holiday Goods. We have an endless variety of them. Variety Best. Prices Moderate. Rider & Snyder, Druggist Bell 116-R Stark 210

DR. KUTCHIN

EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

City of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this country every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.



CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats not acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 1000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which have been given up as incurable, some to the blind, others deaf, and a large number to be invalid for life. Now they see and hear, and many are on the high road to health.

The Doctor has a large collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System. Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Itch, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and all other chronic diseases. He also treats all chronic diseases of the Blood and Nervous System, and all other chronic diseases.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosis, a doctor never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can describe them. He is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz. he carefully notes the nature of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs all of which he carefully records; he returns for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and the cause. When a sick person consults him he readily tells them, whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant, agree perfectly with the most delicate lady or child, do not reduce strength, can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they please, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may live, and without extra charge. They receive the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door, to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhea, Gonorrhea, Weakness and Nerve Debility, also for Prostate, Varicocele, and all private diseases. Cures from impure habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but he continued his study, and several times reviewed the whole program, and also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, and the most famous Medical and Surgical Authorities, and returning with thousands of notes, both by hand and sent, expending thousands of dollars; improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has read the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopic Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success, such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and what the chances of cure are, or better close against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscretions produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution, inducing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful and celebrated specialist for the treatment and cure of these ailments. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are secretly gnawing at their throats, and later, when they are stricken down, they are helpless. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly cured, but remember, every moment of neglect brings you nearer the incurable stage, when, perhaps, the most successful treatment will be of no avail. Dr. Kutchin has a scientific method of curing a never failing method. Free examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring a specimen of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant practitioners who keep trifling at their ailments, and who do not give prompt and thorough treatment, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with respect to the cause of your disease, and it is not necessary to expose your case to the public. Dr. Kutchin has a scientific method of curing a never failing method. Free examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring a specimen of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant practitioners who keep trifling at their ailments, and who do not give prompt and thorough treatment, should call and see the Doctor.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1907.

ORVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, January 15.

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADD LESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

You never had a better chance to make a cheap trip to Texas than now

Round trip Homeseekers' tickets from St. Louis, Cairo or Thebes, via the Cotton Belt to most any point in Texas for \$30.00 One-way Colonists' Tickets, One-half Fare plus \$2

To Southeast Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana great reductions have also been made

You can buy these tickets on the first or third Tuesday of each month for a short time Homeseekers' excursion tickets good 30 days for return with stopover privileges in both directions.

A Chance to See the Southwest at Little Cost.

If you are looking for a new location in a growing country where land is cheap and fertile, where the climate is mild and healthful, where you can pay for a big farm in a year or two and live comfortably while you are doing it, you should investigate the country along the Cotton Belt Route.

Tell us where you want to go and we will plan the trip for you, tell you the cost of a ticket from your own home town, and save you unnecessary expense looking around.

If you would like to know something about the country before you visit it, we will send you the hardcover, illustrated book we have for free distribution. They will interest you.

L. O. SHAEFER, 614 Traction Term. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Crip in Two Days. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. M. L. on every box. 25c. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. M. L.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kaley are visiting friends and relatives in Akron.

Home Tobias, of New York, is spending the holidays with friends in the city.

The Misses Alice and Jennie Davis were visitors in Cleveland on Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Volkmar were guests of relatives in Barberton over Christmas.

Miss Helen Pollock, of Pittsburg, is visiting her cousin, Miss Lucile Davis, of Dwight street.

Mrs. George Chapman and children, of Chicago, are guests at the residence of I. M. Taggart.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ayres left Monday morning for Pittsburg to spend the holidays with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Beifus, of Columbus street, spent Christmas with relatives in Barberton.

Mrs. Charles Campbell, of Pittsburg, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Wagoner, in Water street.

Miss Estella M. Teeple is spending the holidays with relatives and friends at Wooster and Fredericksburg.

Immigrant Inspector Cameron Miller, of Detroit, Mich., is spending the holidays with his family in Henry street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zints master, of Navarre, a daughter. Mr. Zintsmaster is cashier in the Navarre bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis, of Akron, spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Carr, in Superior street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Breed, of Toledo, are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Breed, in Grant street.

Miss Hortense Frankliser, of London, Ohio, is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, Sr., in South Mill street.

Mrs. Alice Allman has been called to New York by the illness of her son-in-law, Rodolfo Simonetta, who is suffering with an attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. D. H. Stoebr and Miss Grace Stoebr, of Oak Park, Ill., and Mrs. A. J. Cross, of New York, are guests at the Shriver residence in Cherry street.

Carl E. Getz, of Dillonvale, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Getz, in Chestnut street. He returned to Dillonvale Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Killinger, of East Greenville, who is a sufferer from rheumatism, fell while walking about the house, Tuesday, and dislocated one hip. She is 75 years old.

Mrs. Daniel Gesman and daughter, Miss Bertha Gesman, of Three Rivers, Mich., are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hollinger, 56 East Tremont street.

At the Wesley Methodist church next Sunday night the Rev. V. W. Wagar will begin an interesting series of Sunday evening sermons on "The Use and Abuse of the World," "The Use and Abuse of the Church" and "The Use and Abuse of the Preacher."

Allan Steiner, of near Dalton, the boy who shot himself thru the foot a few weeks ago while cleaning a gun, had an operation performed on his foot by Dr. Guy McDowell, of Dalton, and Dr. Orr and Blankenhorn, of Orrville.

Two weeks ago two of his toes were amputated by Dr. McDowell.

Probate Judge Orr on Monday morning issued a license to wed to John M. Slusser, of New Berlin, and Ova A. Brattin, of Sterling, deaf mutes. The couple stated that they were to be wedded Christmas day at Cleveland, by the Rev. Austin Mann, a deaf mute minister.—Wooster Republican.

Miss Effie Yost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yost, of Commonwealth avenue, and Mr. Ralph Fricker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fricker, of this city, were married Monday afternoon at half past five by the Rev. J. E. Digel. The ceremony was performed at St. John's parsonage. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Fricker will be at home at the residence of the bride's parents.

The funeral of the late C. Ross Higard was held from the Presbyterian church at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. R. K. Bigger officiating. The pallbearers were Harris Williams, of Dayton; Walter Robertson, of Akron, and Per Lee Matthews, Harry Arthur, Lindon Hoover and Arthur Sibila, of Massillon. A quartet composed of Mrs. Charles Yost, Miss Jessie Russell, Charles Wagoner and Rinehart Long, sang several hymns. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Martin entertained a family party of twenty-five at their West Main street home on Christmas. A dinner of five courses was served at two long tables at 12 o'clock. The dining room was tastefully decorated with red and green. The afternoon was spent with music and Christmas cheer followed by a five o'clock tea. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herring and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Herring, of Mansfield, and Mr. and Mrs. George Schrock and son Myron, of Dayton.

The Misses Anna Dick, Alvina Gruber, Helen Steinbaugh and Minnie Zellner, of New Philadelphia, were guests of Miss Magery Wise from Saturday until Christmas. On Saturday Miss Wise was celebrating her eighteenth birthday anniversary when she was completely surprised by the arrival of her New Philadelphia friends and a beautifully appointed 6 o'clock dinner. Covers were laid for five. The favors were water color drawings with names and dates in gold lettering. The house was tastefully decorated with holly and evergreen, studded with colored electric bulbs and candles.

Louis Bloomberg, the manager of the Orrville branch store of the Bloomberg Clothing Company, has resigned his position and will open up a fine clothing store at Salem in partnership with his brother Joseph, of Canton. Mr. Bloomberg is a practical business man with years of experience in his line of business. He has many progressive ideas and is highly regarded by all who know him. He is courteous and accommodating to customers, and his agreeable social qualities have made him a host of friends who recognize him as a representative business man of Orrville. We wish the young men success.—Orrville Crescent.

THE BAR HONORS JUDGE A. J. RICKS

Well Known Officials Attend the Funeral.

PALL BEARERS OLD FRIENDS.

A Party of Cleveland People Reached the City on a Special Car at 12:40—Bishop Leonard Officiated, Assisted by the Rev. E. J. Craft.

The funeral of the late Augustus J. Ricks took place at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the Ricks residence, 80 Prospect street. The Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, D. D., bishop of northern Ohio, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Craft, officiated. There was a large gathering of friends at the service, including members of the Stark County Bar Association, of which the late Judge Ricks was a member, and a party of well known lawyers and United States officials from Cleveland. There were many beautiful flowers. The pall bearers were J. W. McClymonds, Charles Steese, F. L. Baldwin, J. E. Hant, C. L. McLain, of this city, and William A. Lynch, of Canton. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The Cleveland party attending the funeral left that city at 11 o'clock on a B. & O. train and reached the Valley depot at Canton at 12:40. A special electric car was in waiting to bring the party to Massillon. Members of the party were Judge R. W. Taylor, H. F. Carleton, United States Marshal Chandler, J. J. Sullivan, Henry Ramsey, Andrew Squire, James H. Dempsey, Harold Remington, Reuben Bittencourt and Charles Bull. They returned to Cleveland at 3:30.

The members of the Stark County Bar Association held a meeting Monday afternoon at 3:30 in court room No. 1, J. J. Clark presiding, to take the customary action in the death of an associate. Attorney H. C. Koehler, of Alliance, was appointed secretary pro tem in the absence of Atlee Pomerene, who occupies that office. Upon motion of William A. Lynch, seconded by W. J. Piero, the chairman appointed William A. Lynch, Frank L. Baldwin and Robert H. Day as a committee to draw up resolutions to be spread upon the minutes of the association, and W. J. Piero, Joseph M. Blake and Luther Day were appointed as a committee to purchase flowers.

OBITUARY

MRS. MARY J. OGDEN.

Mrs. Mary J. Ogden, aged 70 years, died at the family residence, 38 West Main street, at 2:50 o'clock Christmas morning. Death was due to a paralytic stroke brought on by a fright she received the night preceding. The deceased is survived by her son, Charles W. Ogden, and three granddaughters, Mrs. Sadie Moorehouse, of Youngstown; Miss Laura Ogden, of Akron, and Miss Ada Ogden, of Massillon. The funeral will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the Rev. R. K. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mrs. Ogden conducted a lodging house and Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock a stranger who was under the influence of liquor, forced his way into the house, lay down on a bed and went to sleep. These strange proceedings startled Mrs. Ogden, who fell helplessly to the floor. She never regained consciousness.

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THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Fixing Blame for Wreck at Canton Sunday Night.

WHEELING MEN'S TESTIMONY.

Tney Declare that the Target Had Been Given to the W. & L. E. Train, but was Almost Instantly Changed in Favor of the Pennsylvania Flyer.

Canton, Dec. 26.—The testimony of witnesses in the coroner's inquest over the deaths of John Ray and George K. Nickels, the engineer and fireman killed in the collision between the Wheeling & Lake Erie freight and the Pennsylvania special on Sunday night, December 16, tends to show that the target was first given to the freight train and then to the "flyer." The witnesses so far examined by Coroner Harry A. March, who observed the target before and after the collision, have been in this direction. Marshall G. Laigle, night weighmaster at the Wheeling & Lake Erie, testified that he was coming out of the yard office and heard No. 192—the Wheeling freight train—whistle for the target. "I looked up at the target and saw that it was set for the Wheeling & Lake Erie and heard 192 whistle off," said Mr. Laigle. "I walked into the yard office and told the yardmaster that 192 was coming. Just about the time I set my lantern down I heard the crash." Mr. Laigle said that he hurried to the crossing and saw that the target was set for the Ft. Wayne. He said that he did not know whether the target was changed while he was in the yard office or while he was on his way to the crossing.

Thomas E. Herschell, a Wheeling & Lake Erie yard conductor, testified that he was walking toward the yard office when he heard 192 whistle for the block—one long blast. He said that he had then proceeded about twenty feet when he heard the engine answer with two short blasts and saw that the Wheeling train had the target. Mr. Herschell said that after he heard the crash he ran up to the crossing and then saw that the target was set for the Pennsylvania. "It was not more than a minute and a half before the wreck that I saw the target set for the Wheeling & Lake Erie. It must have been changed in the time I stepped into the yard office and out again, not more than a minute and a half," declared the witness.

John W. Strang, an employee of the Kitzboe boiler works, and who was engaged in railroad work for about fifteen years, much of the time as a brakeman, testified that he was walking along Saxton street and noticed the Wheeling freight coming down quite slow and under control and that he heard it whistle for the target. "I noticed that the target was given to the Wheeling and the engineer whistled 'off brakes,'" said Mr. Strang. "Almost at the same time that he whistled 'off brakes' the engine of the flyer whistled for the target. The target was changed to the Ft. Wayne. Almost at the same instant with a short squeak of the Wheeling engine the crash came."

C. L. Simmons, a Wheeling brakeman, also testified that he saw that the freight had the target before the collision, but did not observe the change afterwards. Wilson S. Chamberlain and Marvin Lutz were also examined, but could give no information on this point. Coroner March expects to examine the target tender, William Chamblee, some time Wednesday, and on Thursday the Pennsylvania employees will testify. It is probable that the inquest will be completed Thursday, although a verdict may not be rendered for several days.

The jury in the case of Ohio vs. Dr. A. C. Ball, of Alliance, returned a verdict of not guilty Monday evening after deliberating an hour and a half. Ball was charged with abortion.

A young man about 28 years of age, giving his name as Bert Mowry, of Cleveland, had a narrow escape from death about 11:45 last night when he was struck by a northbound Wheeling & Lake Erie freight train at Tuscarora street. He received a bad cut in the forehead but otherwise seemed uninjured. He was taken to police headquarters in the patrol wagon and the city physician summoned.

JAPS TRYING TO ENTER.

El Paso, Dec. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—Japanese are flocking to the Rio Grande border, attempting to get into the United States. Most of them are said to have been discharged from the Japanese army. Yesterday fifty-four were refused admission here.

RUMORED INSURRECTION.

Japanese Inciting Revolt in Cuba and Other Islands.

New York, Dec. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—The World publishes a dispatch from Havana which states that Governor Magoon will investigate the report that the Japanese are planning an insurrection in February against American rule in Cuba, the Philippines and Hawaii. The investigation, it is stated, was prompted by information received from a Cuban official who alleged he overheard five Japanese talking about the matter. It is alleged that the Japanese have taken photographs of the fortifications at Havana.

HELD FOR AN INVESTIGATION

Thomas Kelly's Actions in the Ogden Home.

HE IS NOW IN THE CITY JAIL

Chief Ertle and Prosecutor Kratsch Will Make an Investigation—Kelly was Informed Wednesday of the Serious Charge Against Him.

Thomas Kelly, who was arrested at the home of the late Mrs. Mary J. Clay Ogden, in West Main street, after the police had been telephoned for late Monday evening, is still in the city jail and will be kept there for a few days while an investigation is made surrounding the circumstances leading up to the death of Mrs. Ogden, which, it is believed, is in some way due to the mysterious visit of Kelly to the house, which is used as a boarding house.

Kelly was taken before Mayor Frantz Wednesday morning, when he was informed by Chief Ertle of the seriousness of the case in which he is supposed to have a part. He was told of the death of Mrs. Ogden and that the fright caused by his appearance in the house is supposed to have added to her serious condition. Kelly realized the seriousness of the situation and expressed sorrow for what he had done.

Kelly is supposed to have entered the boarding house without the knowledge of Mrs. Ogden or other inmates of the home. He was first seen in a hallway and his appearance frightened Mrs. Ogden, who ran to her bedroom and closed the door, screaming and calling to other persons in the house. Kelly tried one door to a bedroom and found it locked. He then went to another room and finding the door unlocked entered and lay on a bed with his clothes on. He was found in this condition by members of the household. The police took him to jail in a few moments.

Kelly is charged also with being drunk and it is that that he did not realize what he was doing when he entered the house. He claims to be a worker on the Wheeling & Lake Erie cutoff. His Christmas was spent in jail. He was rational Wednesday morning. Chief Ertle and Prosecutor Kratsch are making an investigation of the entire affair.

ECLIPSES IN 1907.

There Will be Two of the Sun and Two of the Moon.

During the year 1907 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon, and a transit of Mercury. On January 14 there will be a total eclipse of the sun, which will, however, be invisible in the United States. On January 29 there will be a partial eclipse of the moon. In the eastern part of the United States the moon will set before the end of the eclipse, the penumbra, or beginning of which will be visible about 5:46 a. m., Eastern time, thruout the country. The annual eclipse of the sun, which this year will be invisible in the United States, takes place on July 10. A partial eclipse of the moon takes place on July 24-25. It will begin about 10:04 p. m. on the 24th and end about 12:40 a. m. on the 25th. It will be visible in the United States.

A transit of the planet Mercury across the sun's disk from west to east will take place on November 14. It will begin about 5:18 a. m. and end at 8:39 a. m. Look near the northern limb of the sun, using a piece of smoked or colored glass to protect the eyes.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The Sommerberg Fire Insurance Co. will hold their annual meeting on the second Tuesday of January the 8th, at Dalton, Ohio, at 12 o'clock sharp. All members are requested to be present by order of J. H. Tachant, president. J. L. Amstutz, secretary.

"Want" column ads pay Try it.

A DINNER IN EACH BASKET.

Seventy-one Distributed by the Salvation Army.

A CHRISTMAS TREE AT NIGHT.

Several Articles of Clothing Were Also Distributed on Christmas Day—The Public is Thanked for the Interest Shown in the Cause.

The Salvation Army sent out seventy-one well filled baskets as Christmas gifts to families in the city. Each basket contained a chicken, potatoes for one meal, onions, two large loaves of bread, apples, coffee, tea, sugar, two cans of fruit, one can of baking powder, all of which was covered with a Christmas copy of the War Cry, the official publication of the Salvation Army.

The contents of the baskets were gathered in the barracks Monday afternoon and placed in the baskets in the evening. Several baskets were called for by persons having received an earlier notice to do so. A few of the baskets were distributed by members of the local Army. The merchants made donations and the money obtained from the public was used to make purchases for the baskets. A few articles of clothing were also given away as Christmas presents.

On Christmas night the Army gathered in the barracks, where a large Christmas tree had been placed. It was ornamented and also contained bags of candy, popcorn and oranges, beside presents given by members of the Army to each other. Ninety-two sacks of candy, the same number of oranges and as many popcorn balls were distributed from the tree. Christmas services were held in connection with the distribution of gifts.

All officers of the local Army worked for two weeks to see that Christmas cheer was brought to a number of families that otherwise would not have been thus favored. On Wednesday morning six baskets remained in the barracks and Captain Phillips said he would distribute these during the day. The officers made several articles of wearing apparel, including thirteen chest protectors, which were distributed to the needy. The members desire to express their thanks to the public for the aid given both in donations of clothing and articles of food and in the collection received in the kettle, which was stationed at the corner of Erie and Main streets several days during the past week.

A MAN IN A MILLION.

The Rescue of Hicks, the Entombed Miner.

Christmas is a little brighter for all of us on account of the good news that came from Bakersfield in far-off California. L. B. Hicks, a plain workman, was rescued from a living death which he had faced for fifteen days and nights with such supreme dauntlessness that the admiration and solicitude of the entire country was aroused.

While he was at work with others at the end of a tunnel which was being

driven into the side of a hill by a power company, there was a cave-in of rock and earth. When Hicks regained consciousness he found himself penned within a narrow space partly under a dirt car. He could hear about him the dying groans of his fellows, crushed under stones and timbers. He was buried seventy feet deep, without food or water, in the blackness of the tomb and with only room enough to allow of his sitting up. The situation was such as might have driven the strongest hearted to insanity.

Hicks did not lose his nerve for a moment. He uncovered a rail of the tramway and began tapping on it with a piece of iron. On the fourth day after the accident the sound was heard by the miners who were clearing the tunnel. Then was performed a feat not strange to scientific men but wonderful for all that. The engineer in charge of the work calculated to a nicety where the imprisoned man was inside the hill and drove a pipe down to him. The end of it came so close to Hicks that all he had to do to greet his friends was to reach out his hand and remove the protecting cap.

The public followed the rescue of Hicks from this time on with the utmost solicitude. It knows how he was kept alive, day after day, by milk poured into the pipe. It has read the brave, cheery answers he sent up to the inquiries of anxious friends. It knows with what calmness he accepted the failure of the attempt to rescue him by way of the old tunnel. It warmed the men who worked like demons, day and night, cutting a new tunnel to him thru the hill, and to those others who kept constant vigil at the upper end of the tube, helping him to hold at bay the horrors which encompass him.

Even when he was rescued he did not collapse. He did not even lose control of his nerves. He was deeply thankful and appreciative, and he had all along realized fully the terrible position he was in, yet he was not as much moved by emotion as his res-

cues were. And for fifteen days and nights he had been buried alive, seventy feet deep. L. B. Hicks is a living example of the possibilities of human fortitude, courage and indomitable will.—Cleveland Leader.

CHRISTMAS BATHERS.

Two Young Women Plunge Into Ocean Surf.

Boston, Dec. 2.—Two Boston women took a dip in the surf on Christmas day. The mercury stood at thirteen degrees below freezing. The women were Dr. C. J. Alexander and Miss Mary Foley.

Soon after noon they walked down to the Winthrop beach in bathing robes, watched by a score or more attracted by their evident intention. Casting off their robes they walked into the surf and waded, plunged, frolicked and swam in the freezing waters for some minutes.

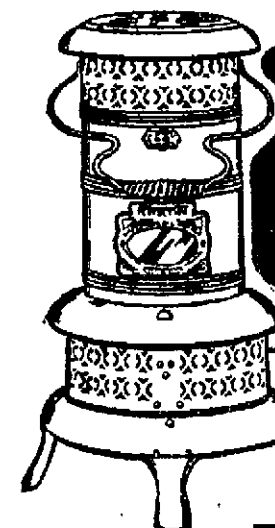
"We don't care about notoriety," declared Miss Foley. "We like these ocean swims because they are beneficial and not because of the novelty of it."

Dr. Alexander and Miss Foley were in bathing two weeks ago when the thermometer registered several degrees below zero.

"The 1906 Girls."

A "Study in Beauty" in the magazine of next Sunday's New York World. Beautiful girls, drawn by Harrison Fisher, John Cecil Gray, Karl Anderson and Artists Williams, Gilbert and Manuella. Each of these paintings expresses an eminent artist's ideal of feminine beauty. Reproduced in colors. Fit for passport. Everyone will want them. The magazine section of next Sunday's World is replete with good things. It equals any of the popular magazines. Its contents are always opportune, and in addition to its literary merit it is full of news interest. It is instructive and entertaining.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT OFFICE.



Have You A Cold Room?

In most houses there is a room without proper heating facilities—to say nothing of chilly hallways. Even though the heat of your stoves or furnace should be inadequate to warm the whole house there need not be one cold spot if you have a

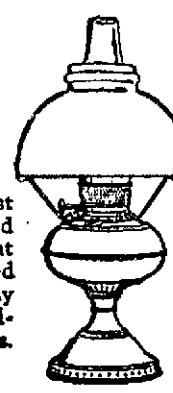
PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

It will heat a room in no time and will keep it warm and cozy. Operated as easily as a lamp and perfectly safe. Wick cannot be turned too high or too low. Gives no smoke or smell because fitted with unique smokeless device. Can be carried about, which cannot be done with an ordinary stove. The Perfection Oil Heater is superior to all other oil heaters and is an ornament to any home. Made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds four quarts of oil and burns nine hours. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write nearest agency for descriptive circular.

THE Rayo Lamp is the safest and best all-round household lamp. Made of brass throughout and nickel-plated. Equipped with latest improved burner. Every lamp warranted. An ornament to any room whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Write to nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY



Closing Out

The Christmas Goods

As we have no regular China and Cut Glass Department it is our purpose to close out every piece of Fine China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac as soon as possible. We are willing to make very great price sacrifices and it will pay you to investigate.

One Lot, 50c gilt and fancy wood frame Pictures . . . 25c

One Lot of gilt frame Pictures, also Medallions, 25c values 15c

One Lot of Pretty, Small 25c Gifts Books, 10c

The 15c Table Here we have gathered a great many articles that we have decided to sell at one price—Odds and Ends of China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Etc.—values 25c to 89c, choice . . . 15c

The Massillon Independent.

PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
37 North Erie St., - - MASSILLON, O.

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Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.
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Editorial Rooms Both Phones No. 80
Business Office Both Phones No. 86
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News Depot, Hammerlin's Cigar Store, Levi's
Candy and Tobacco Stand.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1936

No one should imagine that there is nothing left in the Massillon stores. Merchants' advertised their wares generously and were rewarded with heavy patronage, but there are always some "left-overs."

It is to be hoped that the police will be able to make an example of the drunken individual who entered a private residence on Monday evening and frightened its aged occupant into a fatal illness. As the man's purpose was evidently neither robbery or assault it may be difficult to find a legal technicality upon which to secure his imprisonment but certainly punishment was never more richly deserved.

Our British cousins can teach us a valuable lesson in thrift. The statistics of British savings in the past fifteen years show that the depositors in the postal savings banks have doubled in number, from less than 5,000,000 to 10,000,000, and the ratio of depositors to population has increased from 1 in 7 to 1 in 4.35. Deposits have increased from \$26,914,816 to \$74,248,181, and the number of postoffice banks from 10,000 to 15,000. The scope of the bank has been enlarged, so that a larger amount can be deposited in any one year than heretofore, and the total deposit of any one individual may aggregate \$973.50.

The Cleveland Leader says: The hotel men of Ohio will go before the legislature at its next meeting with a bill which they think will place the hotel business of the state on a higher plane than it occupies at present. They propose to draw up a bill which will make it a serious offense for any guest to register under an assumed name, and, in order to protect the better class of hotels, it will be made incumbent upon all hostellers to register with a state official the names of their hotel guests and other information which will be embodied in a list to be displayed in all the hotels of the state. They expect by this means, if the contemplated action becomes a law, to put out of business questionable houses which are classing themselves as hotels but which are really engaged in an immoral business.

It is safe to say that more people celebrated Christmas this year than ever before. Never in this country existed such an ability to indulge the Christmas spirit of giving, and that opportunities in this respect were not neglected is shown by reports coming in on every hand of tremendous sales of holiday goods. Massillon seems to have had its share of Christmas blessings. There were more home celebrations of the day in this city than ever before; more Christmas trees were sold; more turkeys and chickens furnished dinner tables and more raisins, nuts and other good things were on hand to finish up the various feasts than has ever been the case in any previous year. The Salvation Army looked out for poor families and provided them with Christmas cheer, and the churches and certain good citizens had their own private lists of persons who would not be likely to fare well without assistance. However, there never was less necessity for the exercise of this sort of charity in Massillon than at present, a fact which constitutes one of our chief reasons for thankfulness.

SALOON AND HOME.

Another Communication from the "Press Committee."

The press committee of the Home Protection League requests the publication of the following communication: "Let the men sign the petition to rid the saloons out of the residence sections of the city whose ox is gored." This was the reply to a canvasser by a prominent man of our city, who evidently does not realize that he is his brother's keeper, and who cares not what damage the saloon may do to his neighbor's home. What a selfish view of the question!

But that very man knows not how soon his ox may be gored by liquor traffic. The saloon will not let the home alone. Even in those homes where there is no one who drinks the traffic carries destruction. Mothers and wives who never touch it are exposed to its deadly work.

Today there lies in our city a dear old christian mother a corpse, who was frightened to death by a drunken man. She was a temperate woman, a christian of sweet character and disposition. See what the liquor traffic has done to her. This is an example of what the saloon will do to a home. We refer to Mrs. Mary Ogden, who was frightened to her death Monday night by a man who came into her home crazed with drink. Whose wife or mother will be the next to be gored by this wild beast who roams amid our beautiful homes? The Home Protection League is right in this fight and no man can deny it. Forty men are out with petitions and they mean business. They have the deep consciousness in their breasts that they are doing a good work for God, home and the flag, and they are determined to fight it out. Why not? Why should the right surrender to the wrong? Why should truth be downed by falsehood? The things which occur in some of the saloons right in the residence sections of our city are not printable. The worst cannot be told either in a mix audience or in the newspapers.

Line up, men, line up for your homes. Don't be cowards. Line up for the homes of your neighbors as well. Don't be selfish. Line up in defense of the new Athletic club, the school houses, the new park, against the presence of the saloon. This is a question of good citizenship. The Home Protection League is determined to pursue Roosevelt's plan of turning the light upon every phase of this question.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

AN "OLD-TIME" CHRISTMAS HERE

A Crisp Air and Excellent Sleighing.

FAMILY REUNIONS WERE HELD.

Happy Scenes on the Streets in the Morning—Services Were Held in the Churches—Merchants Had Good Trade.

Christmas was celebrated in Massillon this year in an "old-time" manner, there being plenty of snow on the streets to make excellent sleighing and a crispness in the air that brought warmth to the cheeks of those in the open air for any length of time. The happy conditions brought recollections of similar days to the older people and a new experience to many of the boys and girls for it has been several years since such weather conditions existed here on Christmas day.

Sleighs were abundant on the streets in the morning, some carrying pleasure seekers, others being used for the distribution of presents and others carrying groups or families to the homes of relatives for the annual gathering around a bountifully filled dinner table. There were many family reunions in the city. The Elks and Masonic club rooms were opened at an early hour in the morning and three "sessions" were held, morning, afternoon and night, and each gathering was well attended.

The stores were closed all day with the exception of the grocery stores and butcher shops a short time early in the morning. The rest was appreciated by all in any way connected with the business of the city for the few preceding days had been laborious ones. Massillon had plenty of money to spend for Christmas presents and the merchants never did a larger business than during the present holidays. All business conditions were favorable to this. The miners are working, the farmers have harvested large crops, the mechanics have had steady work in the local shops and the railroads have been asked to do more than was possible. These conditions were anticipated by the merchants, who made ample preparations for a record holiday trade. They were not disappointed when the closing hours for making purchases arrived.

Services were held in a number of the churches and Christmas music and sermons added to the feeling of peace and good will. Other Christmas exercises by the Sunday schools were held on Christmas eve. The public schools had closed for the holidays several days before and this gave the students ample time to prepare for the annual celebration. It may be many years before such widespread conditions exist to arouse a true Christmas feeling in the public's mind as existed this year.

Florida via Washington or Baltimore and Steamer Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Liberal stop-over privileges (Diverse routes after Dec. 16th.) Very low rates. Consult agents.

B. & O. Washington and East, Chicago and West. Excellent service, lowest rates. Consult agents.

INDEPENDENTS ARE SUSTAINED

Massillon Coal Operators Won Their Contention.

ABOUT SUPPLY OF COAL CARS.

Private Cars, System Cars and Foreign Cars Must All be Considered on the Same Basis When Furnished to a Coal Mining Company.

The independent coal mine operators of the Massillon district won in their contention against the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company before the state railroad commission, which handed down its decision about the supplying of cars at coal mines on Saturday afternoon. According to the decision every empty coal car furnished to a mining company must be counted and considered a part of the pro rata share to a coal company. This means that all leased cars by any one company, when furnished to that company by a railroad, must be counted the same as railroad company or foreign cars.

Ohio shippers may own their own cars, but they cannot claim an advantage over rivals in trade because of these private cars. This is the effect of the ruling by the state commission in the complaint filed by the Haring-Wilson Coal Company of Massillon against the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company several weeks ago. The decision grants all the contentions made by the independent coal operators. While the decision relates only to the road against which the complaint was made, the principle established is looked upon by small shippers as a victory in a great question. The question was argued before the state commission on a broad principle and not wholly with reference to the local question at issue.

In its opinion the commission considers three kinds of cars, private cars, foreign cars and cars belonging to the company furnishing them. Only the cars owned by a railroad company have been taken into consideration heretofore in the pro rata distribution. So called private cars have gone to those claiming title to them in addition to the pro rata ruling. It is also said that some foreign cars have been supplied on a basis similar to that upon which private cars were furnished, that is in addition to the regular quota of railroad company's cars.

The commission rules that every form of car must be considered in the future in making distribution, according to the capacity of the different mines in the Massillon district. The decision is an exhaustive one treating fully of system cars, private cars and foreign cars. After pointing out the distinction and the conditions as found according to the testimony offered, the commission closes its decision in the following language:

The commission is of the opinion that said so-called private cars and foreign cars constituted a part of the available coal car equipment of the said defendant railroad company, and should have, during said months of September and October, 1936, been taken into account in all allotments and distribution of cars made by said defendant railroad company, and that an not so taking into account such private cars, but instead furnishing the same for the absolute use of said favored companies, the said defendant, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, unjustly and unreasonably discriminated against said complainant, the Haring-Wilson Coal Company, and in favor of the Massillon Coal Mining Company and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Mining Company.

It is therefore ordered that the said defendant, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, cease and desist from such discrimination against the said, the Haring-Wilson Coal Company, and that it desist from such discrimination in favor of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Mining Company and the Massillon Coal Mining Company and other favored lines as found herein.

It is further ordered that the said defendant, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, take into account in future allotments of coal cars to shippers said private cars and also all foreign cars coming upon defendant's line of road for the purpose of transporting coal from any mine on said defendant's line of road, as did such foreign cars in said months of September and October, 1936.

It is further ordered that in making future allotments and distribution of coal cars by defendant to the shippers of coal having mines on its line of road, there will be and hereby is established the regulation and practice of taking into account as available equipment all so-called private cars,

foreign cars and system cars as a substitute for the regulations and practice of only taking into account for such allotments and distribution so-called system cars; and in the distribution of the private cars, foreign cars and system cars, each coal shipper located on defendant's line of road shall receive his pro rata share thereof in proportion to his immediate requirements.

GODFREY DANNER DROPPED DEAD.

Oldest Man in Massillon Died Monday Afternoon.

HE HAD NEVER BEEN ILL A DAY.

Mr. Danner Had Started for a Walk When Death Occurred—Death of C. A. Higer Sunday Evening.

Godfrey Danner, aged 94 years, the oldest resident of Massillon, fell dead suddenly in the front yard of the residence of Miss Clara Madder, 183 Akron street, at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis. The body was taken to the home of Albert Richeimer, 91 Akron street, where the deceased had been staying for a number of years. Mr. Danner is survived by four daughters, Mrs. George Giltz, Mrs. Simon Lamb, Mrs. Frank Wagoner and Mrs. Caroline Lentz, of Massillon, twenty-one grandchildren and fifteen great grandchildren. The deceased was born in Germany and came to Massillon just sixty years ago. He had never been ill for even a day. Monday afternoon he was warned by his daughter not to leave the house but he decided to take a short walk. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

CLIFFORD ROSS HIGER Clifford Ross Higer, aged 26 years, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Higer, 20 McLain street, at 11:25 o'clock Sunday night. Death was due to laryngitis. The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. Grace Higer, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Higer, two brothers, F. Arlington Higer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and La Verne Higer, of Massillon, and one sister, Miss Golden Higer, of this city. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. R. R. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MRS. ELANORE MCGRAW Mrs. Elanore McGraw, aged 61 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Saturday evening of peritonitis. The body is being held at Gordon's undertaking rooms awaiting the arrival of relatives from Pennsylvania.

THREE CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Court Decides in Favor of Madame Anna Gould.

Paris, Dec. 26.—(By Associated Press)—The three remaining suits brought by creditors with the object of making Madame Gould, formerly Countess Boni De Castellane, jointly responsible with the count for certain claims, was decided today. The court found that Madame Gould is in no way responsible for the claims of M. Ziegler, one of the largest creditors, and that she is liable jointly for the two other claims for jewels valued at \$81,000.

B. & O. railroad on account of holidays on December 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31 and January 1 will make rate one and a third fares to points in C. P. A. territory except in Ohio. Return limit January 2.

Trains "De Luxe" B. & O. (C. L. & W. Div.) Trains 16 and 17 wide vestibule, high back seats, ladies' coach and smoker. Porter in attendance. No extra charge.

It pays to try our Want Columns

Have You a Friend?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.

"I had a terrible cold and cough and was threatened with pneumonia. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me quick and perfect relief. It is certainly a most wonderful cough medicine."—BENJ. E. BURTON, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured at SANSAPARILLA, PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

DEATH OF JUDGE A. J. RICKS.

It Occurred in New York Saturday Night.

FUNERAL WEDNESDAY AT 1:30.

Judge Ricks Passed Away Surrounded by His Family—The Body was Brought to Massillon Monday Morning—Stark County Bar Association Takes Action.

Augustus J. Ricks, aged 63 years, judge of the United States district court, northern district of Ohio, a brilliant member of his profession, a distinguished veteran of the civil war, and a well known Massillon citizen, died at St. Luke's hospital in New York at half past 11 o'clock Saturday night. His wife, his daughter, Mrs. Ralph S. Rounds, of New York; his son, Charles A. Ricks, of Cleveland, and his brother, William F. Ricks, of this city, were with him when he passed away. Accompanied by members of the family, the body was brought to Massillon Monday morning, and was taken to the Ricks residence, in Prospect street. The funeral will take place from the residence at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. It is probable that Bishop William A. Leonard, of Cleveland, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Craft. The party of friends from Cleveland who will attend the funeral will come to Canton on the Valley road and reach Massillon by a special interurban car at 11 a. m. Judge Ricks had been an invalid about five years. Three weeks ago, accompanied by Mrs. Ricks and his brother, W. F. Ricks, he went to New York to visit his daughter, Mrs. Rounds. While there it was found necessary to relieve his great suffering by an operation. He rallied after it had been performed and was that he in no immediate danger when a turn for the worse came suddenly. The large circle of friends here was shocked and saddened by the news which reached Massillon early Sunday morning.

Judge Ricks was the son of Charles F. Ricks, once postmaster of Massillon. His father came to this country from Germany and settled in West Brookfield, where he was born, February 10, 1843. He came to Massillon with his parents in 1853 and received his early education in the Massillon schools. After graduating, he went to Kenyon college, Gambier, but left that institution at the end of the first year to enlist as a private in the civil war. Before he had enlisted, however, he received a commission as first lieutenant and recruited fifty-three men in Massillon for the One Hundred and Fourth regiment, O. V. I. The regiment served in Kentucky from 1862 to 1863, after which he joined General Burnside's expedition to east Tennessee. He served with Burnside at the capture of Cumberland Gap, the siege of Knoxville and the operations of that army during the winter of 1863-1864. In January, 1864, he was detailed on the staff of Brigadier General Milo S. Hascall and served with the Twenty-third army corps during the Atlanta campaign, and in 1865 as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General J. D. Cox in North Carolina. In April, 1865, he was appointed captain, but seeing the early termination of the war, declined the honor.

Judge Ricks was with Sherman during the march from Atlanta to the sea, and was that general's first lieutenant and adjutant shortly before the close of the war. The news of Lee's surrender was carried to Sherman by Lieutenant Ricks, and it was the latter who carried the tidings further at General Sherman's suggestion, thus bringing about the surrender of Johnson Massillon friends are familiar with the story of how the young lieutenant rode down the line of cheering soldiers telling the news, and of how one man shouted: "You're the fellow we've waited for for four years!"

Returning to Massillon at the close of the war, Judge Ricks began reading law and later went to Knoxville, Tenn., where in 1866 he became a member of the law firm of Baxter, Chapman & Ricks and practised there for five years. In 1870 he became one of the founders of the Knoxville Daily Chronicle. In 1871 he was made clerk of the congressional committee that investigated the Ku-Klux-Klan. He was first admitted to the bar in Knoxville. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio in 1875.

In 1876 he sold his interest in the Knoxville Chronicle and returned to Massillon. On November 1, 1876, he became the law partner of the late Judge Anson Pease and remained such until the end of March, 1878. In June, 1889, he succeeded Judge Martin

Welker as judge of the United States circuit court, northern district of Ohio, and thereafter, with his family, took up his residence in Cleveland. About six years ago illness compelled him to abandon active work and he again returned to Massillon, occupying the family residence in Prospect street. Judge Ricks rendered many notable decisions during his active service as judge, especially after the panic of 1893, on questions arising out of labor disputes, which decisions, the novel, were nearly all affirmed by the higher courts.

Judge Ricks retained an active interest in the world of affairs long after physical sufferings prevented his active participation in them. Once a newspaper man himself, he showed a hearty sympathy with newspaper workers and his friends in The Independent office frequently sought his help. Any facts of news interest in his possession were always at their service and in his turn he would listen to and laugh at stories of the office and press room. Even so short a time ago as election night he asked for news over the telephone as the dispatches noting the returns began coming in and wished the midnight workers a cordial "goodnight" after chatting for a few moments about the news so received.

Judge Ricks is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emma Ricks, his daughter, Mrs. Rounds, of New York; a son, Charles A. Ricks, of Cleveland; one sister, Mrs. Helena Ricks Slusser, of New York, and one brother, William F. Ricks, of this city.

J. J. Clark, president of the Stark County Bar Association, called a meeting for 8 o'clock Monday afternoon to take formal action on the death of Judge Ricks.

PETITION TO COMMISSIONERS

Perry Township Wants Aid from the State.

TO MAKE BETTER HIGHWAYS.

Petitioners Desire the Money Used on a Mile of Road Extending Eastward from the Pavement in East Main Street.

The county commissioners were petitioned Monday to use their good offices to secure Stark county's portion of the state road fund for next year for use in Perry township. The petition was circulated by residents of the Massillon-Canton road between the end of the pavement in East Main street and Jackson lane, a distance little more than a mile. The county commissioners will take the question up with the state highway commission and Commissioner Huston, of Columbus.

The petition is the result of labors on the part of residents of the road with the Perry township trustees, extending over a two weeks' period. The trustees signed a request or application, furnished them by the state, asking the county commissioners to give the project consideration. The property owners then secured the consent of fifty-one per cent of the ownership of foot frontage along the proposed improvement and these two documents constitute the formal application sent to the commissioners.

The state law provides for the building of one mile of macadamized road in a township only after the owners of fifty-one per cent of the foot frontage are in favor of it. The petitioners have secured the consent of this proportion of the foot frontage and about five hundred feet in addition, making the petition more worthy to the commissioners.

The outcome of the project will be in doubt until the county commissioners give their decision. Canton township has already asked for Stark county's share for next year, this amount being about \$1,700. Canton township hopes to secure the appropriation to improve the North Industry road leading into Canton. If the state is secured for Perry township the township and the property owners will assist somewhat in making the road equal to any in the state.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Iching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal medicine. The best blood purifier, taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable. Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

T. J. BULLOCK IN AN ACCIDENT

He Escaped With a Slight Scalp Wound.

IT HAPPENED AT ASHTABULA.

Mr. Bullock Had Gone from Painesville to Visit His Wife Who is Ill at the Home of a Sister—Taken to a Hospital.

Telegraph dispatches tell of a railroad accident at Ashtabula in which the Buffalo-Pittsburgh flyer on the Lake Shore steam railroad struck a trolley car of the Ashtabula Rapid Transit Company at a crossing of the two roads in Ashtabula on Christmas day. One person was killed and fifteen were injured.

Among the injured was T. J. Bullock, of Painesville, a Massillon boy, who is known here widely as a base ball player and a brother of John Bullock, clerk for S. Rollins in South Mill street. Mr. Bullock was but slightly injured, according to the first accounts sent out, and relatives here have received no news from him or his condition other than contained in the telegraphic accounts. Mr. Bullock has been located in Painesville for some time, being a clerk in the Parmelee House. After the accident he was able to walk to a hospital, where his injuries were cared for.

One account of the accident says that Mr. Bullock was on his way from Painesville to Ashtabula to visit his wife, who is ill at the home of a sister. He had boarded the street car and was occupying a seat when he saw the approaching steam train. He made a dash for the end of the car but did not reach it in safety. As the street car was struck Bullock was thrown out of a window and received a scalp wound. One report says this was a severe wound and another report says that he was able to walk to a hospital to have the wound dressed. Still another report says that Mr. Bullock received a cut on the head, which is not serious.

A man named Leonard Newbold, of Ashtabula, was the only person killed. Two passengers and the conductor were probably fatally hurt. One dispatch gives the following account of the accident:

The big engine picked the car up and carried it for two hundred feet before what was left of it dropped clear of the train on an adjoining track. The part dropped was half the car, lengthwise, the other half being ground to bits. Passengers were scattered along the track and several were still in the shell of the car when it fell loose. When the train came to a standstill two women and a man were on the pilot of the engine. One woman, Mrs. Clayton Jenkins, had a broken leg and the other a fractured arm, while the man had slight injuries.

As Conductor Jasper Horton was about to step on to the car, the collision occurred and the car was thrown over onto him, rolling him on the ground until he had past over his body. He is still unconscious in the hospital, with uncertain prospects for recovery.

Homeseekers' rates to West, North-west and South. Ask Wabash system agents full particulars.

George Bernard Shaw

Brilliant Irish Wit Who Makes People Sit Up and Take Notice

Character Sketch of One of the Most Satirical of Modern Playwrights or Lecturers—Keen Critic Who Revels in a Joke and Sees Things in the Grotesque—Perpetual Paradox Whose Constant Expression of the Opposite View Has Brought Him Fame

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW is always up to date. Since this Irish born, inoffensive British egotist first made his name and his personal pronoun "I" audible on both sides of the Atlantic, about ten years ago, Mr. Shaw has permitted no moon to wax or wane without sniffling at the green cheese of which that moon is said to be composed. Moreover, he invariably has registered his declaration that it is not green cheese, as the world may hold, but something else—sauerkraut, pumpkin pie, brass filings, just anything that is different from the popular belief.

No matter what you may believe or I may believe, Mr. Shaw believes something else. At any rate, he says he does. Whether he really believes that he believes something else is undetermined by the world as yet. Some persons expect him to make a death-bed confession or to leave a posthumous publication to the effect that he has been joking all his life. However that may be, his constant expression of the opposite view has made him famous.

Most persons of average reading believe that William Shakespeare was a great poet, perhaps the greatest of the ages. Even since the rediscovery of Shakespeare a century or so ago we have been told so by eminent critics in

Dublin. His father was not rich, but George Bernard recently has resented a newspaper statement classing him as "a peasant lad." The elder Shaw was something in the line of a flour merchant. One day he caught his son playing in the street with the son of a plebeian who sold nails, probably mere horse nails, and after that the boy was kept off the streets excepting when he broke loose, which, in the language of Dan Quin, was "some frequent."

Lived on Tabloids and Cod Liver Oil.

When the boy grew to a considerable size he began to think about making a living. He informs us that he earned three sums of money in nine years at writing, the aggregate being 26. The first sum earned was a five pound note for writing a patent medicine advertisement. Mr. Shaw required very little money, being a highly sublimated vegetarian and subsisting during that period on tabloids and cod liver oil, but it is difficult to believe that he lived nine years on \$20, so we may assume that he had outside help. In London, to which city the future author went at the age of twenty, the patrons of a cheap little vegetarian restaurant still tell of the days when the tall, gaunt, red whiskered young man used to come in and sit down at a table, take a tabloid or

brazen surface of public notice. May it not be that Mrs. Shaw has been the making of her husband?

Since his marriage Shaw has changed materially in his modes of life, though his habits and modes of thought—or, more properly, of expression—are the same as of old. Now he wears clothing that is quite respectable; he eschews the tabloid and the cod liver oil, though still a vegetarian, and he appears now and then in society. Some time after his marriage his acquaintances were amazed to find him at a reception wearing a boiled shirt and a stiff collar and looking quite comfortable. But Mr. Shaw still clings to the flannel shirt for ordinary wear and no doubt retains all his early disgust for starched linen.

"My great idea of clothes," he says, "is that they should be clean and comfortable. This of course excludes starch. I couldn't wear a thing which, after being made clean and sweet, is filled with nasty white mud, ironed in to a hard plate and made altogether disgusting."

Then Mr. Shaw has his fling at feminine apparel: "It is astonishing that women put up with their present clothes. Any animal with legs fit fettered with a petticoat, let alone several, would eventually go mad, I should have supposed. A human figure with a curtain hung around it from the shoulders to the ankles looks like a badly made postal pillar. The belt around your middle and you look like a sack with its neck in the wrong place."

And here is something else he has said since his marriage: "There are only two things really worth having. They are property and family life. Paradoxical to the last, I have won that which I despise and like it immensely."

Yet he wrote to his American agent who sent him a large sum earned by "Arms and the Man," his first play to make a bit in this country: "You have made me go to the miserable bother of opening a bank account." That was prior to the rare day in June when he went to the registrar's office with the lady who seems to be responsible for the partial taming of the Shaw.

Kind to Those in Distress.

Somebody has discovered that Mr. Shaw made a good deal of money in his twenty years of London labor before he "arrived" and that he gave nearly all of it away. He could not bear to see a "poor devil" in distress without handing him out some cash. This is one of the things that he never shouted from his pedestal, which goes to prove him the opposite of an offensive egotist. It goes to prove also that George Bernard Shaw for all his sarcasm and slapdash knocking at things in general wears under his flannel shirt a heart softer than the flannel, which thumps with sympathy for the under dog as violently as his pen pounds against what he deems the follies of respectable humanity. One might venture the observation that a man who gives a pound to a dead poet with one hand while he gives a pound to a live impecunious with the other is not such a bad sort after all, even though, as he proclaims, he be an atheist, a fanatic and a fluent liar.

It must not be forgotten that Mr. Shaw also described himself as a humorist. That he undoubtedly is. England is short on humorists and never could have produced one like this Irishman. It is as a humorist that Mr. Shaw really excels, whether we find him in the play, on the platform or just talking. Satire surely belongs to humor, and Shaw is the most satirical of present day playwrights or platform entertainers. He also delights in a joke. Once he gave Richard Mansfield several days of discomfort, which Shaw enjoyed keenly. He had handed a new play to Mansfield for the actor to read. Mansfield lost it on his way to his lodgings, but shrunk from telling Shaw of the loss. The latter pelted him with questions as to how he liked the play, what he thought of the murder scene in the first act and the duel in the second act, to which inquiries Mansfield made guarded replies. Then he discovered that the manuscript, which had Shaw's name and address on the outside, had been found and returned to the author the same day it was lost and that the murder and the duel were not in the play at all.

A Characteristic Utterance.

Mr. Shaw professes to think quite disparagingly of the United States. Most Englishmen do that, but Shaw is Irish. However, he is Shaw, and we Americans are not going to take offense at a clearly inoffensive egotist. It was the exclusion of his play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," from production in New York that called forth his characteristic utterance: "Nobody outside of America is likely to be in the least surprised. Comstockery is the world's standing joke at the expense of the United States. Europe likes to hear of such things. It confirms the deep seated conviction that America is a provincial place, a second rate country town civilization, after all."

It is for these things that we love G. B. S. He sees things in grotesque. A cowslip by the river's brim may be a yellow cowslip to me, but it is a pumpkin blossom, a full moon or a purple cow to George Bernard Shaw because he sees it from the angle of the Shaw squint. You may see what you regard as a beautiful Venus, but Shaw will find it a leering gargoyle, while the figure on a cornice which you feel to be a horned Satan is to Shaw a winged cherub.

Shaw makes people sit up and take notice. Otherwise we might be drowsy and stupid. We laugh with him, though he pretends that he would make us scowl. Shaw is the supreme farce, the perpetual paradox. There is but one of him now on earth. Long may he wave!

ROBERTUS LOVE.

CONGRESS TOO SLOW.

Champ Clark Wants the House to Work More Rapidly.

GAINES IS AFTER DELINQUENTS.

Tennessee Member Would Dock All Congressmen Who Miss Attendance. Opposition to More Big Ships. Negro Troops Still an Issue.

By CHARLES W. ARTHUR.

Washington, Dec. 26.—[Special.]—In the midst of the gaiety and relaxation of the holidays members of congress who really have the best interests of the country at heart are giving considerable attention to the fact that both houses waste a great deal of time, especially in the short sessions, and that public interests suffer in consequence. The present session convened on Dec. 3 and adjourned on Dec. 20 for a two weeks' holiday. The only work of importance done prior to adjournment was the passage in the house of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The senate did even less than that, because most of the time it had little to do, nothing having been sent over to it from the house.

Congestion in Last Days.

One result of this will be that the larger part of the business of the session will have to be rushed through in the last few days and that meritorious legislation will suffer thereby. This occurs at the end of practically every session, but the worst features are always in evidence in the closing days of the short sessions. Representative Champ Clark of Missouri has complained that numerous "unseemly jobs" have been accomplished under cover of the final rush and has promised to make a speech on the subject after the holidays. The house has voted an appropriation for an additional clerk in the office of the enrolling clerk, but Mr. Clark and others insist that this extra expense could easily be obviated if the legislators would waste less time and avoid crowding so many important matters through in a few days just before the close of a session. It is absurd, they contend, to stop work for two whole weeks at Christmas time. The shortening of this holiday would permit more careful consideration of legislation, and, if necessary, the length of the short session could easily be increased by providing for an earlier meeting date.

Would Fine Absentees.

Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee has interested himself in the matter and has announced his intention of insisting after the holidays on the literal enforcement of the law which provides that senators and representatives shall receive no salary for days on which they are absent. Mr. Gaines some time ago introduced a bill providing for the fining of absentees, but has since discovered that the law spoken of is already on the statute books, although it has been a dead letter for years. The Tennessee representative says he will move for the dismissal of officials of the house and senate who do not enforce the law.

Big Ships Opposed.

It is certain that any proposal for the building of another big ship like the one the plans for which were recently sent to congress by the navy department and which is intended to outdo the British Dreadnought in every respect will meet with determined opposition in the naval affairs committees of both houses. The house committee, indeed, is deferring action on that part of the naval appropriation bill relating to new ships until the very last, as it is obvious that a contest is inevitable. Prominent senators whose wishes usually prevail in such matters announce that they are unalterably opposed to the construction of any more vessels of the Dreadnought type regardless of the position of the president in the premises. They are willing to provide for the building of more smaller ships, which they believe will afford a greater degree of protection than one or two such monsters as the bill passed last session made possible. A strong sentiment in favor of submarine torpedo boats has developed, and bills providing for the stationing of fifteen such vessels along the Pacific coast and an equal number at the principal ports of the gulf of Mexico are now pending before the house committee.

Friction Over Discharged Troops.

The breach which already exists between the president and leading members of his own party in the senate promises to be widened by the agitation over the discharge of the members of the battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry (colored), which was stationed at Brownsville, Tex., at the time of the trouble there last August. Senator Foraker's insistence on a congressional investigation is naturally not pleasing to the president, as the message he has sent to congress on the subject is supposed to cover all the facts in the case. It is apparent that Senator Foraker believes that further investigations will bring out additional information, however. The situation is fraught with political possibilities of unusual interest.

Gave Money Away.

Representative John E. Andrus of New York is quite the most popular member of congress among the page boys and employees generally. He is a very wealthy man, and each of the pages and others has been the recipient of a Christmas gift of a two dollar bill from him. His wealth is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$350,000. Only Senator Clark of Montana of all the other members of congress is supposed to be richer.

JAPAN'S THIRST FOR WAR

Former Resident of Nippon Says It Is Endless.

PAGAN MYSTICISM THE CAUSE.

Love of Fighting Is the Cause of Japanese, Says Dr. Albert S. Ashmead. Mikado Only a Figurehead Who Typifies God in the Popular Mind. While the "Sat-cho," or War Party, Rules.

Dr. Albert S. Ashmead of New York and late foreign medical director of the Tokyo hospital in Japan, wrote as follows under a recent date to the editor of the New York Herald:

"In your article in the Herald, entitled 'Japan Prepares for War With the United States,' in your quotation of and remarks from the Echo de Paris concerning Mr. Nakahashi Tokugoro's allusions in the Revue des Deux Mondes of Japan to the 'Empire of the Mikado' you have overlooked a very important point, which is always considered by the Japanese mind in its ratiocinations.

"The empire of the mikado to a Japanese means spiritual empire and not a mere material or temporal empire. For many centuries, while the mikados (heavenly gates) were isolated in their holy seclusion behind the Devil's gate at Kioto, there reigned mere temporal rulers, the shoguns (great generals) at Tokyo. In 1867, the beginning of the Meiji era, the Sat-cho (Satsuma and Choshu provincials of high degree), a political ring, overthrew the shoguns and brought the figurehead of the empire from his sacred isolation at Kioto.

"He is the religious head of the nation, typifying the Bushido (war spirit) of the people, that is all. He is not emperor—a word the Japanese do not know, although they use it to deceive westerners. A mikado is Tenno (son of heaven or God). He never dies, but, bodzurus (translates). He is God in man's form and as such can only reign in the spirit of the nation.

"The real temporal ruler of the empire of Japan is that Sat-cho, a political clique, and the mikado is only puppet king. His mentality is of a very low order. In fact, all the high nobles of Japan under the old order of nobility were rather effeminate if not really imbecile. The mikado is no exception to this category. Therefore he is easily handled politically by the ringsters, whose only aim is to satisfy Samurais, or Bushido, the war spirit of the nation, handed down to them from the time of Kueisha, god of war, of Brahmanism, even at the beginning of protestant Buddhism.

"This is the curse of the Japanese people—that love of fighting—and besides, there is the worship of heroes. And how are heroes to be made in a Japanese point of view save by war? Samurais before the disestablishment of feudalism in 1867 were satisfied by wars between the Daimios. Each province or high class family's servants (samurai) would fight with the next ones. But in 1867 samurai were nationalized into a central army, or fighting force.

"This spirit of war, the true soul of Japan, will never be willing to remain in barracks for any length of time. It soon demands a new war. Where will a war be found to appease it by that ring of political tricksters called Sat-cho except in a foreign war? Thus it will be ever.

"After they have fought America they must find some other country to make war upon. That next in all probability will be Holland, for Japan must have the Dutch West Indies. And so it will go on.

"But what I write this letter for especially is to point out that the 'spiritual empire' of that pagan ruler is what we have most to dread. It is that which threatens us already in our Pacific states. Paganism of the mikado is already getting a foothold upon our Christian European and American shores. This is what we must guard against most.

"The war that is on in the world today is that between two civilizations—paganism and Christianity. Until Japanese have been taught by defeat that their emperor, as we call him, is not a god or holy avatar there will be endless wars on the part of Japan. We must put down her unholy paganism, and then there will be peace of Christianity. Which will win, paganism or Christianity; the god of war (Krishna) or peace and good will to men (Christ)?"

New Military Step For Japan.

The Japanese army has decided to discontinue the German system in the march step and adopt a new system in connection with a revision of the infantry drill book, says the Japan Gazette. According to the old system, infantry on the march ought to raise the feet high and step heavily, swaying the hands fore and aft. The step under the new system is very light, and the march may be permanently continued, as the feet are not required to be raised so high, and the hands are to be freely exercised. Each infantry regiment is to send a representative to the Military Model college to study the new step system.

Home Training.

A teacher in a downtown public school at Philadelphia the other day received this note from the mother of a pupil who is opposed to her girl being taught physical culture, as she feels perfectly able herself to teach her "the jumps," says the Philadelphia Record: "Please don't teach my Mina any fistic art. Make her hit the gograpy, and lie give her the jumps."

ANECDOTES OF M'CABE.

Methodist Bishop's Way of Raising Great Funds.

HOW HE CENSURED A PREACHER.

Paid the Debt of a Negro Minister Who Had Made a Bank Blander. How an Englishwoman Once Trumped the Bishop's Card—Never So Happy as When He Was Aiding Poor Churches.

While assistant secretary of the Methodist Church Extension fund the late Bishop Charles C. McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal church built more than 1,000 churches. As secretary of the Missionary society he added half a million dollars to its annual income chiefly through his personal attractiveness, says the Philadelphia North American.

An amusing commentary on the contagion of his enthusiasm for church work is in the following story of a campaign in the rural districts.

The bishop, who came to be known as "charlatan" on account of his labors for Union soldiers in the civil war, was making a visit with a couple of good Methodists who, in response to his representation of the needs of the church, had given liberally of their worldly goods. On the morning of his departure the wife of one parishioner called him aside and, handing him a roll of banknotes, said: "Chaplain, John and I have given all that we think we ought for the church, but here is some money I have saved. John knows nothing about it. I want to be represented individually as a helper along of so good a cause. But you must promise me not to say anything to John."

Dr. McCabe promised. A few moments later he was mysteriously beckoned out by "John," who led him behind the barn. Diving into his "jeans" he drew up a fat roll of bills. It represented a private store of wealth not known to his wife. In almost the same words he begged the chaplain to accept this personal offering, but on "no account to tell Mary."

Dr. McCabe was never so happy as when he was working to aid a poor church or mission, and because he loved to give from his own funds he met unequalled success in inducing others to donate money to the cause.

The bishop's system of making his appeal to great congregations for money was characteristic. He was one of the few men in the church who could bring out a crowded audience when he visited a church with the avowed intention of asking for money. He had an unlimited fund of reminiscences, both humorous and pathetic, and his way of telling them was his great drawing card.

When he had placed his audience in good humor after a masterly sermon, he called attention to the need of their own or of some church for money. Then he told of a lawyer in Jackson, Mich., who subscribed \$600 to help free a church from debt and then, when the full amount had not been raised, mortgaged his home in order to increase his subscription. This act moved the people to greater effort, and in a few minutes not only the remainder of the amount needed was subscribed, but enough more had been given to pay off the mortgage.

It was almost the last duty of Bishop McCabe a few months ago to administer a reprimand to a member of the Delaware conference, a body composed of negro ministers, says a Dover (Del.) dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The offending preacher condemned by his brethren was the Rev. J. H. Harman.

"What's the charge against this man?" asked the white haired author of "Life in Libby Prison."

It was shown that Mr. Harman in a church financial operation had written the name of the indorser upon the note, but the bank people were convinced that it was done through ignorance.

"You want him reprimanded, do you?" asked the bishop.

"We think so."

"Well, here's the way: I'll reprimand you," retorted the bishop, drawing a wallet from his pocket and asking how much the minister needed for his church.

"Fifty dollars," said one of the ministers.

"Well, here you are. Take it from me!" And Bishop McCabe counted out five ten dollar bills.

Bishop McCabe related the following story about an incident in which he participated, says the Northwestern Christian Advocate:

"Once upon a time I was in a railroad accident. It was one of the only two I have ever experienced, and I have traveled more than 750,000 miles on trains and steamers.

"A broken wheel threw the train off the track. The car I was in was shattered very much. Seated just ahead of me was an elderly woman who was suffering from rheumatism. It was necessary to change cars. I helped her off the car, carried her valise and gave her the support of my arm. Behind us came a noble looking English woman with her husband by her side.

"She was scolding him well for starting on their journey on Friday. 'I told you, James,' she said, 'that something would happen if we should start on Friday.'

"Madam," said I, 'do you know that Columbus set sail to discover America on Friday?'

"She looked at me with indignation and said, 'Sir, in my opinion, it is a great pity that America was ever discovered at all!'

WOLF HUNT IN CANADA.

Big Expedition Planned Against Pest in Northern Part of Dominion.

A great wolf hunt in northern Ontario, Canada, is being organized by L. O. Armstrong of the Canadian Pacific railway, says an Ottawa special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. A short time ago he suggested a big expedition against the wolves in Canada. The proposition was enthusiastically taken up by American sportsmen, and it has been definitely decided that the hunt will take place next February.

The wolves follow the deer, and the deer have come very numerous into northern Canada during the last few years. To exterminate the wolves or drive them farther north, since they are each season becoming more numerous and a menace to the settler, is a desirable object to attain, and it is thought a hunt such as that now being organized will have that hoped for result.

The hunters will go as far north as they can by rail into northern Ontario, and the point of departure will probably be on the Mississauga river. Large tents with stoves will be provided, and the hunters and outfit will be conveyed on sleighs on the lumber roads as far as these are available. Then snowshoes will be resorted to, and some large lake will be the rendezvous. This lake will be surrounded by the hunters, and the wolves will be driven toward the lake, where they can easily be seen and shot, but it is surmised that with a heavy fall of snow the wolves can be overtaken on snowshoes. The creatures sink in the soft snow, and if found in a starved condition they are not very strong and active. It is not yet decided whether bounds will be employed in the hunt. It may be quite possible to take them along and hold them in leash until they are put on the scent of the wolves.

The danger is that the bounds would start in to follow the deer, which must be avoided.

Since this hunting idea was entered upon George Linklater, one of the old Hudson bay agents and hunters, has sent to say that the scheme is quite feasible, and other agents indorse it. Under proper conditions, Mr. Linklater states, the hunters will get the wolves, but he points out that the wolf is the wisest of all the wild animals of the Canadian forest. The hunt will be under the auspices of the New York branch of the Canadian Camp club, and if this hunt proves successful another will be held in northern Quebec later in the winter.

STUDENTS MUST WEAR RED.

Dépaux University Professor Says It's Cardinal or No Matriculation.

Dr. Andrew Stephenson, head of the history department in Dépaux university, has issued a rule for his department which is leading to much comment among the students, says a dispatch from Greenacres, Ind. Dr. Stephenson is a great admirer of red, and in his home, which he has named Rosebower, he has carried out his fad in the decoration of every room. His den is papered in red, a red carpet covers the floor, red rugs are scattered about, and red curtains hang at the windows.

The other day a young woman appeared in class dressed in red. Dr. Stephenson complimented her on the choice of color. Afterward, addressing the class, he said:

"That reminds me. You all of course know that red is the only color in my opinion. Well, I have decided to make a new ruling for my department next term, and I will expect all the students to abide by it. This new rule is that all the boys must wear red neckties and the girls must either wear red feathers in their hats or suits of that pretty color. Just remember that when you matriculate next term, and if you don't like the department's idea in this you had better not enter."

Ohio's Squirrel Hunters.

A curious organization has been effected in Chicago, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It is called "The Sons and Daughters of the Ohio Squirrel Hunters," and its intent is to keep alive the memory of those gallant Ohioans who hurried to Cincinnati in 1892 to protect that city and the Ohio border from a threatened invasion of the Confederate forces. In this motley throng of home defenders were mere boys and men long past the military age. And their arms were quite as varied as their personalities. They had no uniforms, and the weapons they carried were muskets and rifles and shotguns and revolvers, many of the first named being venerable weapons that had seen service as far back as 1812. At the governor's call for men this mass of volunteers was hurried to Cincinnati, where it remained on duty until the danger had passed. A part of this army of defense was recruited in Cleveland, and there are veterans of the local force who still survive.

Cure For Saw Wood Voices.

Telephone clubs are the latest thing in New York, writes a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The cashier of a food studio uptown, who reads Browning aloud, belongs to one. "I talk over the hello wire half an hour every day," she said. "I never have anything worth while to say, but there is nothing like telephone treatment for rubbing off the sharp edges of the voice. All girls who are compelled to talk over the telephone a good deal in a business way have better speaking voices than those who do not. I suggested to several other girls who had squeaky voices like mine that we form a telephone club. The proposition struck them favorably, and for the last two months we have been telephoning at least thirty minutes a day."



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

many lands. A few years ago Mr. Shaw informed the English people in a lecture that he himself in many respects was greater than Shakespeare, though he admitted that "Shakespeare was an extremely able and clever man in his way." Now he comes forward in partial support of Tolstoy's contention that Shakespeare was ignorant of the dramatic art, though of course Mr. Shaw, to be consistent with himself, takes issue with the Russian on some points of opinion. That Mr. Shakespeare wrote what is attributed to him the world is not absolutely convinced, but Mr. Shaw is much better known to the world, so that we cannot doubt that he says what he says.

Inoffensive Egotist.

Egotists are of two classes—the offensive and the inoffensive. The offensive egotist is a dull person whose vision is barricaded on all sides by the multiplied "I" set up like a high board fence and whose voice never carries beyond this barrier. The inoffensive egotist is an extremely bright person who makes an aspiring pedestal of the "I" and stands tiptoe upon it, his vision embracing a wide horizon and his voice shouting so far that it makes musical echoes against the hills. We laugh at the offensive egotist. We laugh with the inoffensive egotist. So we laugh loud and long with George Bernard Shaw.

Years ago Mr. Shaw wrote a sketch of himself in these words: "A bachelor, an Irishman, a vegetarian, an atheist, a teetotaler, a fanatic, a humorist, a fluent liar, a Social Democrat, a lecturer and debater, a lover of music, a fierce opponent of the present status of women and an insister on the serious in art."

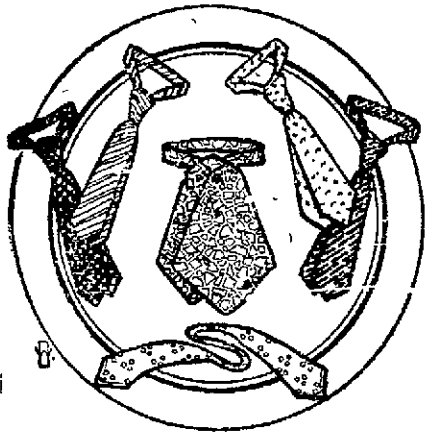
Since then he has become a Benedict and a playwright, but the rest of the description seems to fit him. He neglected to call himself a novelist, though in his youth he wrote five novels. He neglected also to record that he was a critic of music and the drama for the London press. But in those days he was only "G. B. S."

Shaw was born fifty years ago in

MAN AND HIS TAILOR.

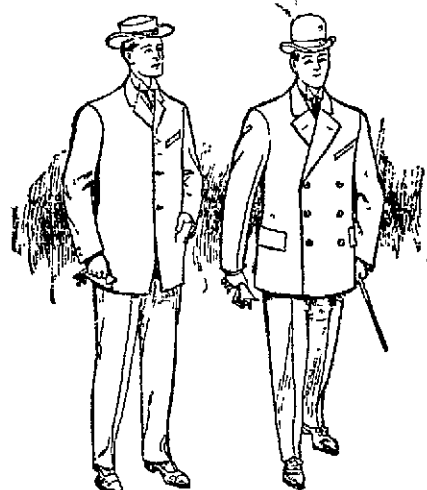
Plaids in Subdued Colors For Business Suits.

As in materials for women's garments, plaids are very popular for men's clothes this winter. The higher class shops show these plaids in patterns formed by diagonal lines that cross on dark grounds. In colors the lines are yellow, lavender, dark red, blue and green on grounds of mahogany, slate, bottle green, purple and other dark shades. The most recent changes in



THE LATEST IN TIES.

the formation of sack coats include four grouped buttons, the absence of coat cuffs, the sidetrack of unsightly, shape exhibiting lines and accentuated pressed side seams, thus rescuing real man from effeminate emulation. The only conforming considered proper now is at the waist line, and that in moderate degree. A sensible center vent is again in evidence, side openings being deemed out of date alike on overcoats and sacks. The newest wrinkle in shirts is the tiny tuck that is seen on the cuff of a new dress shirt and that follows out the idea of the tucks in the bosom. The new



CORRECT SACK COATS.

house robes made on the lines of the Japanese kimono are quite novel and decidedly luxurious. These garments are, of course, very loose fitting and have large sleeves. Some of them are seen in the most gorgeous of silks with embroidery in oriental designs.

Mock Whitefish.

Put one cupful of milk in a pan, bring to boiling point and sprinkle in one and a half ounces of ground rice; add one ounce of butter, one tablespoonful of mushroom catchup, a little grated onion, a pinch of mace, salt and white pepper, a quarter of a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a very little grated lemon rind and one cup of hot mashed potatoes.

Mix all well together and pour on to a flat dish to stiffen. When quite cold divide into cutlets, brush over with the white of an egg beaten slightly, toss in breadcrumbs and fry.

Serve very hot, garnished with fried parsley, slices of lemon and parsley sauce.

Potato fritters or souffles should accompany this dish.

Modish Colors.

The browns in the russets and tobacco tones are holding their own, varied latterly by that of the golden tinge, as prime favorites in colors in the new season's hats. Rivaling the browns, olive and moss greens appear in many of the most admired of late French models. Very charming Paris hats are in taupe, or moleskin color, smoke color and the metallic grays and rich raspberry red, plum, petunia, and iris and strong dark blues are all seen in the imported models, while black hats seem to be in growing demand.

Then there are the green and gold shadings, the old rose nuances and the green and brown conjurings and, indeed, such subtle and unexpected inspirations as quite bewilder the seeker after millinery.

Material For the Blouse.

Pompadour crepe de chine are exquisite. They are used for waists and gowns, but more especially for the popular evening scarfs, which are becoming more and more a necessity in every woman's wardrobe.

A Christmas Menu.

To be written on place cards out and painted like a bell or cluster of bells. Between courses the name of each dish to be served is guessed and a tally kept to announce the result after dinner, when a prize is given to the most successful guesser.

Here is the menu to be guessed, with the answers for reference only:

- CHRISTMAS DINNER MENU.
1. A kind of ammunition.
 2. Imitation reptile.
 3. What one has no ambition to be.
 4. The country of the crescent. Two kinds of toes never found on man or beast.
 5. What the team said.
 6. An affected gait.
 7. What a fellow likes best to do.

ANSWERS TO MENU.

1. Grape fruit.
2. Mock turkey.
3. Lobster, creamed, garnished with clams.
4. Turkey, Potatoes and tomatoes.
5. "Let us beat!" (Lettuce and beet salad.)
6. Mince (pie).
7. Cider. (To sit beside her.)

WOMAN AND FASHION

Pleasing Street Costume.

Many of the new models for street and house gowns are not elaborate in construction, though they may appear so. One of the smartest seen recently is pictured here. The material used was cashmere in London smoke with panne velvet for trimming. The neck shows a round yoke which might be cut away in an evening dress, but which is very pretty as a finish for the



A SMART COSTUME.

waist. The fullness of the front and back is laid in side plaits, fastened only where they join the yoke. This insures a soft, graceful fullness which tucks or even gathers do not produce. The sleeves may be long or in shorter length, being finished at the elbow with the plain band cuff or the fanciful turn back one. The skirt is a six gored one with inverted plaits in front and back and a side plait at the side. The top fits smoothly, while a pretty flare appears at the hem.

Proper Colors to Wear.

Faded blonds, who always seem to love pale blue, should be encouraged to introduce touches of rose and poppy red into their costumes.

The woman with a skin like a camel and warm brown hair should be decked in warm mauve and browns.

The red headed girl should wear bronze and green, black and white and all shades of gray.

The sallow woman should eschew tan, and the ghostly person with dead black hair and a parchment complexion should boycott greens.

School Frocks.

A nice idea introduced last fall is the matching of school frock and coat, and when these two garments are of rough flannel blue serge, the dress worn with white guimpe and the coat a keener, an ideally practical school costume is attained. In dancing frocks for children a suggestion of the empire modes is seen. In coats the empire style has a decided vogue.

For the House.

Pretty aprons are greatly in demand at this time of the year, and among the new designs none has appeared that is quite so dressy and neat as this one. It is very simple and practical and protects the front of the waist as well



DRESSY APRON.

as the skirt, as the bib comes up over the shoulders and fastens in the back. Narrow edging and inserting to match the material are used for the trimming. Crossbarred muslin, linen, nainsook or lawn may be used for the making. Two yards of material thirty-six inches wide are required.

New Buttons.

A very novel button is of black velvet set in silver and striped in silver bands, studded with rhinestones. Another has a latticework of rhinestones. These brilliant stones are more used than ever and are combined with oxidized silver, gilt mother-of-pearl and smoked pearl in waving stripes, squares, scrolls and circles.

CARNEGIE ON WEALTH.

Steel King Would Impose Heavy Tax on Inheritances.

OPPOSES A LEVY ON INCOMES

He Would Make the Public Heir When Millionaire Dies—Says Riches Come From Community, and Most of It Should Be Returned—Indorses Gladstone's Sentiments on Tax That Makes a Nation of Liars.

Andrew Carnegie's view concerning the proper disposition of America's great fortunes attracted much attention at the recent meeting of the National Civic Federation in New York during a discussion of a national inheritance tax and an income tax.

He believed with Gladstone, he said, that an income tax made a nation of liars. Men were like bees. They should not be interfered with while making the honey.

"My experience is," said he, "that I would as soon leave a curse to my boy as to leave him the almighty dollar." The subject of wealth distribution, he said, would not down. It was now obviously strangely unequal, and the sooner we discovered a sane method of distribution the better.

As to the income tax he said: "There is no tax so pernicious, not only from an economic, but from a moral point of view, because it is a tax that requires the struggling young business man, fearful whether the bank directors will pass his name for \$1,000 tomorrow, to explain all his private business to some man in the community who may himself be a bank director or who is connected with the banks. It penetrates business to the core, and the nation will never regret anything so much as attempting to collect a tax upon men engaged in business."

To illustrate his argument in favor of the inheritance tax Mr. Carnegie drew a word picture of a farmer who, many years ago, gave to one son a farm on Manhattan Island, which eventually became city property and enabled his descendants to live without effort. Another son had received a farm farther up in Harlem, and his children were obliged to continue doing something to "justify the world in supporting them." As the generations came along these children became millionaires through the growth of the city.

"Who made that wealth?" asked Mr. Carnegie. "The community, the population, the people. Then you tell me wealth is sacred. I say the community was the leading partner that made that wealth. I am not in favor of touching the bee when it is making the honey. Let the bee work. But when he passes away, then I say the silent partner, the community that made that wealth, should receive its dividend—a large portion."

"We will suppose there is another son. He settles in New York. He is a bright boy and he sees that railroads are essential to the future of this metropolis, and he embarks in the work. He consolidates these railroads. He is a useful man. He does the state some service. But he soon sees that, with the population growing, the traffic so increasing, he could pay dividends on his stock and issue more stock, and he goes on and on and buys up the stock, gets a large interest in it, and he becomes one of that class which no other nation has. He is indigenous to America. Now he dies. His family all become millionaires."

"Who made that wealth? If New York had remained a village, if the western states had not developed, if the people of the United States had not increased in population and by their labors become well doing and did not wish to visit New York, did not wish to buy things in New York to ship back and forth, he would not have been a millionaire. There, again, wealth flows from the community. I think society makes a huge mistake if it ever interferes with an organizing man in his lifetime. As a rule a millionaire is not an extravagant man himself. The man who has made money can usually be trusted to keep it."

"Take another man, another brother, who has settled in Pittsburgh. He sees that coke coal is there for smelting iron, and there [pointing to a man in the audience] is one of the men that did it very early in life, my partner, John Walker. Why, it was as plain as A B C that Pittsburgh was the place where you could make a ton of steel cheaper than anywhere else in the world, and that young man and other bright, intelligent young fellows went to Europe and saw what Great Britain was doing. Britain was always ahead in steel manufacture. They found a lack of raw materials, of everything, and they bought up ore mines on Lake Superior."

"This country's demand for steel increased. Now, who made that growth? The growth of the American public. That is what that wealth came from. And that is the partner in every enterprise where money is made honorably. And I say these men, when the time comes when they must die and lie down with their fathers, community fails in its duty and our legislators fail in their duty if they do not exact a tremendous share, progressive share—no idea of ever making his children paupers, no idea of interfering with his right to leave them a competence, but it is the enormous sum, those millions, which should really have a different name from property. When a man was a man of property in the old days it meant he had enough for himself and family to live well enough on, but now we are under changed conditions."

FACIAL GYMNASTICS

SOME REMEDIES FOR BLOTCHING OUT UNSIGHTLY WRINKLES.

Do You Laugh Properly? Do You Chew Properly? Do You Hold Your Head Properly? These Are Points to Be Considered in the Beauty Care.

"Wrinkles," said a well known beauty doctor, "are more often than not caused by the fact that the face is not sufficiently exercised. There are different groups of face muscles which are supposed to get a certain amount of exercise, just the same as the muscles of the body, and, if they do not, then beauty is apt to disappear and wrinkles become prominent."

"Do you laugh properly? Do you chew correctly? Do you hold your head in a right manner? Do you massage when the face becomes flabby? These are a few of the questions I would ask women who complain about wrinkles. All these things have an important bearing on the appearance of the face. But any ill effects brought about by improper conduct in such directions may be counteracted by the following exercises:

"Perhaps the forehead expresses habitual worry and anxiety. There are horizontal lines across it which are extremely ugly, while the skin is slightly



WRINKLE THE EYES TO REMOVE WRINKLES FROM THE EYEBROWS.

drawn and colorless. Hold the head high, the neck and shoulders quite free. Raise the eyebrows till there are deep wrinkles across the forehead. Now draw the eyebrows together in a frown, making both horizontal and perpendicular lines. Repeat this exercise twenty-five times. Do not distort the face. Let the muscles of the forehead, the crown of the head and temples do the work. You will find that you have not counted many times before the muscles become tired, and you then realize that you are exercising them. The blood circulates freely through them. They are getting rested from their long inactivity. At the end of the exercise gently stroke the forehead, smoothing out all the lines.

"Then, again, for lines over the eyebrows and 'crow's feet' the following will be found an excellent remedy: Sit erect, as before, and hold the head high. Close the eyes firmly, using all the strength of the muscles extending from eyebrows up over the forehead, across the temples and around the eyes. Open the eyes without unduly wrinkling the skin of the forehead. Do not distort other portions of the face in this exercise. Repeat twenty-five times.

"For sagging and flabby cheeks expand and contract the lips, using all the strength possible in the muscles of the cheeks, chin and around the mouth. In doing this exercise the lips will be open, and you will show both rows of teeth. You may not look pretty, but the results are what interest you. This exercise develops all the muscles of the lower part of the face and of the jaws and neck, as you see by observing their action in the mirror."

"Depression round the mouth and hollows each side of the nostrils are easily remedied by the following exercise: Open the lips slightly, as in a smile. Now contract them, using the muscles around them, the chin, the upper cheek muscles, the upper lip muscles, making all hard and firm."



SMILE BROADLY TO HARDEN THE FLABBY MUSCLES OF THE CHEEKS.

For brides there are white silk stockings free enough in texture and exquisite enough in design to suggest a fairy spun cobweb tipped with morning dew. The self embroidered white stockings are visions, and those of diaphanous chiffon silk embroidered in heavy white silk dots are beautiful enough to have tempted Queen Elizabeth (who, so says history, was the first woman to wear silk stockings) to forsake her vow of spinsterhood for the joy of wearing them to the nuptial altar.

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THE "NATIONAL DEATH"

Effect of Birth and Mortality Rates on Population.

MORE BORN AMONG THE VERY POOR

Statistics Show, However, That Wealthy Women Bore Their Children Before They Acquired Riches. Small Families Considered Not Quite a Curse, but Prolong Lives at Their Age of Highest Efficiency.

As a nation which is still increasing in population 20 per cent a decade we cannot be profoundly affected by President Roosevelt's official admonitions of impending "national death, race death," says an editorial writer in the New York Times. Nor probably will his assurance that "there are regions in our land and classes in our population where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate" occasion widespread grieving. The fact has been observed in all nations. In 1897, before Mr. Roosevelt had made and heralded his alarming discovery, Dr. J. Bertillon presented a table to the International Statistical Institute at St. Petersburg showing that in the chief European cities the birth rate per 1,000 women between the ages of fifteen and fifty decreased in proportion to their wealth as follows:

BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN.			
Quarters.	Paris.	Berlin.	Vienna.
Very poor	103	157	200
Poor	95	129	154
Comfortable	72	114	155
Very comfortable	65	95	153
Rich	53	63	107
Very rich	34	47	71

From this table it appears that births in the wealthiest class average about one-third those in the poorest. A considerable discounting of the value of this comparison must be made, however—one which possibly the president fails to make—in that women of families that have attained affluence within their own lifetime belong to the upper age groups, which would naturally bear but few children. These women, especially in the United States, have already borne the majority of their children before they became rich. In this class the death rate might well be expected to exceed the birth rate.

Of course nations have always kept up their numerical strength from their more fertile poorer classes. As the United States has prospered since the civil war, its families have grown correspondingly smaller, falling from an average of 53 persons in 1860 to 4.7 persons in 1900. But it should be borne in mind that these 4.7 persons have an expectation of life to the age of thirty-five, whereas the average age at death in 1860 was barely thirty. Here is an absolute increment of life during its period of greatest enterprise and action, serving at least as a measure to compensate for the numerical reduction in the size of families. Doubtless, also, since the greatest mortality prevails in districts filled with large families, the diminishment in the average size of American families should not be regarded wholly as a national curse.

No figures have been compiled herewith to compare the national birth rate and the national death rate, which is the only proper way to measure the actual gains and losses of population. Fortunately there is published in the December number of the Nineteenth Century such a table for England and Wales, which have suffered from a "race suicide" scare in recent reports of a diminished birth rate.

The table shows that the loss in births since 1860 in these two political divisions is nearly counterbalanced by the decreased death rate. From the decade beginning 1861 the birth rate fell from 35.2 a thousand of population to 28.1 a thousand. The deaths diminished from 22.5 a thousand to 16 a thousand, and the natural increase per thousand of population, which was 12.7 persons in 1860, was still 12.1 persons in 1905. In the states of this country which register their death rates the average in 1900 was 17.1 a thousand. At present it should be approximately that of England and Wales.

Russia today has 49 births per 1,000 of population and England but 23.4 births. Yet, owing to the disparity in the death rates of the two countries, the actual increase of population per 1,000 births in England is 458 and in Russia only 367. In Prussia, which is on a high level of civilization, the actual gain falls 82 below England's per 1,000 births, although Prussia's rate exceeds England's by 6.1 a thousand.

It appears, therefore, that small families do not depopulate a country and that they do raise its standard of living, thus prolonging the lives of individuals at their age of highest efficiency. So long as this holds true there can be no "national death"—rather a more abundant national life. As to the charge of volitional "race suicide" seriously affecting the reduced birth rate, there is no supporting evidence. The slight increase of the birth rate in Ireland is not necessarily due to the principles inculcated by the priesthood, else we should expect a similar increase in the Roman Catholic countries of Italy and Spain and in France, where the birth rate has decreased. The fact that men in the professional classes are not prepared for their vocation before the twenty-fifth year, and then many years elapse before they can marry, may have an important bearing on the question. If this falls wholly to account for the slackened birth rate among the intelligent and well to do we prefer to accept the testimony of the gardeners and the stock breeders, to the effect that those animals and plants which thrive best tend to become infertile.

NEW OFFICES CREATED

But They Are Office Buildings For Congressmen.

READY FOR USE A YEAR HENCE.

Members Will Have Commodious Quarters—Most of the Government Buildings Overlooked and Many Houses Rented by Uncle Sam.

By CHARLES W. ARTHUR.

Washington, Dec. 25.—[Special.]—Members of both houses of congress are looking forward with considerable eagerness to the completion of the two magnificent office buildings which are now being erected for their use. That in which representatives will be quartered stands just outside the capitol grounds, to the south of the big building where laws are made, while the one which will be occupied by senators stands in the same relative position to the north. In addition to furnishing a private suit of offices for each legislator, the new buildings will be sufficiently roomy to house several committees which at present are located down in the subbasement of the capitol, so close to the furnaces and engines as to make them almost uninhabitable in warm weather. The structure known as the Maltby building, which was formerly a hotel, but which for years has been used as a senate annex and occupied by the offices of senators who could find no room in the capitol proper, will be abandoned eventually, and the government will thus be saved a large sum which it is now compelled to pay for rent.

Ready in a Year.

The new office buildings are expected to be ready for occupants in about a year from this date. Their cost will be about \$8,000,000 each. When the suggestion that they be built was first made, some members of congress objected on the ground of economy, but in the end the will of the majority prevailed. The time is past apparently when congress, on this same ground of economy, will fail to provide any appropriations whatever for needed public buildings in Washington. The whole country is prosperous, and it is reasonable to assume that if the matter could be put to a vote the making of a national capital which shall be an adequate reflection of that prosperity and of the greatness of the United States in every way would carry by a large majority.

Many Rented Buildings.

At present there is not a single government department in Washington which is not housed wholly or in part in rented buildings. All three of the departments for which the state, war and navy building was erected have overflowed that structure to some extent, and all have some rented offices outside. The department of agriculture has rented offices scattered all over town, but the completion of the new agricultural building, work on which is well under way, will relieve the congestion to some extent. The treasury department, the building occupied by which is larger than that assigned to any other one department, is still not large enough, and several officials are quartered on the outside. Such is the case also with the postoffice department building, the first floor of which is used by the local postoffice and which is crowded. The interior department also has many rented offices, while both the department of justice and the department of commerce and labor are wholly in rented buildings.

Elaborate Scheme Suggested.

Although congress is gradually coming around to the idea that it would be real economy to erect an adequate number of government buildings and thus obviate the necessity of paying out enormous sums for rent each year, it will take a long time to provide for all of the nine departments. Some members of both houses favor the purchase by the government of the triangular strip of land between the capitol and the Washington monument and the placing thereon of all government buildings to be erected in the future.

Twain and the President.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), who visited Washington in the interests of the new copyright bill, on which hearings have been in progress for some time and who created a sensation at the capitol by appearing there in a white flannel suit on one of the coldest days of the winter, told John Sharp Williams, leader of the house minority, that he was ordinarily paid 30 cents a word for all the matter he wrote for publication. Mr. Williams had just been reading the three special messages which the president sent to congress in one day.

"If the president were to be paid at that rate for all the writing he does, it wouldn't take long to use up all the money in the treasury," said it, Mark," said he.

Longworth and Weeks.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who married Miss Alice Roosevelt last spring, is always asked about by the visitors to the house gallery. The women are particularly anxious to see the president's son-in-law. The guides around the capitol always strive to please, so whenever Mr. Longworth is asked for and is not on the floor they point to Representative John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and say, ungrammatically, but emphatically, "That's him." Mr. Weeks, who, incidentally, is one of the most popular members of the house, is quite bald, as is Mr. Longworth, but there the resemblance stops. Visitors do not know the difference and go away happy.

BLAST FOR LAUGHLIN.

Chicago Professor Who Says American Women "Wiggle."

HIT BY KEEN VOLLEY OF WRATH.

Society, the stage and an English Nobleman Revolt at the Educator's Epithet "Slouches"—"Bally Poor Judgment to Criticize so Ripping a Creature as the American Girl," Declares Lord Turnour.

Society, the stage and an English lord have risen in an instant and indignant refutation of the assertion made by Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago that American women are "wiggles" and "slouches," says the New York American.

Mrs. Robert Osborn, Miss Louise Dresser of the "About Town" company and young Lord Turnour of shawl-coat fame recently expressed themselves both forcibly and picturesquely regarding the amazing assertion of the man from the Rockefeller university.

"Brazen hardihood," said Mrs. Osborn as she ran her hands over her \$50,000 pearl necklace.

"He must wear green goggles and look cross eyed," added Miss Dresser as she posed for her conception of what Professor Laughlin means by a "wiggle."

"Nervy chap, that professor," declared Lord Turnour. "Bally poor judgment to criticize so ripping a creature as the American girl."

What Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin said to his class in political economy, the words which have aroused the ire of women throughout the country, are as follows:

The wiggling, swaying movements of American women on the streets and the stage have made them the ridicule of Europe. They have a side and a wiggle that make them both undignified and ungraceful.

American women live too much in a state of slouchiness in dress, manner, intellect and language. What we need is a sense of form. It is something that is very scarce among American women. It is indeed the rarest sense there is in the country.

As indicative of what the New York woman of fashion thinks of the Chicago professor's remarks the opinion of Mrs. Robert Osborn is of interest.

"What an impossible sort of a person this Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin must be," she said. "Really, I hardly think it worth while to answer his criticisms because of their utter absurdity. American women don't wiggle. Neither are they slouchy or undignified. In fact, I really believe that American women and girls have more grace and verve than any others in the world."

"If American women wiggle I have not seen them do so. Of course possibly I do not observe women as closely as the Chicago person, but I have watched them enough to know that they are anything but slouchy. In fact, one of the truest criticisms of American women is that if anything they are too rushing in their movements. We don't have time to wiggle and slouch. We are in too great a hurry. Haven't you observed the haste with which American girls get about?"

My Lord Turnour exhibited genuine amazement at the charges.

"Only an American would dare make such an assertion," he said after reading Professor Laughlin's criticisms.

"Bally poor judgment, I should say, and, bab Jove, I can't see how he can criticize so ripping a creature as the American girl. I am glad enough to observe that I've never observed a wiggle or a slouch in the movements of any American girl. I've yet had the pleasure of either meeting or seeing. I fancy you reporter persons will aid American femininity in properly making the professor come a cropper in his mental gymnastics."

If Lord Turnour shed an illuminating glow upon the rash remarks of Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin beautiful Louise Dresser, one of the stars in Lew Fields' "About Town," displays him in the full glare of the limelight of criticism.

"Poor, fussy old man!" she said. "I am not so certain that he is old, but he is dreadfully snippy. Of that I'm certain. Why, he must wear green goggles and look cross eyed when he gazes at us. I know he gazes. That sort of man always does."

"Who ever saw an American girl wiggle? And as for slouchiness, I don't believe the Chicago professor ever walked down Fifth avenue or Broadway in his life, let alone State street in Chicago. Speaking for my own sex, I simply laugh at the very absurdity of Professor Laughlin's savage remarks. He has never seen a New York show girl; he has never seen a New York chorus girl; he surely has never seen a New York woman of fashion. American girls don't have to wiggle to attract attention. They don't slouch, because they desire to attract honest admiration too much. They are certainly the very antithesis of being undignified and ungraceful."

"Watch foreign women coming from the steamers and compare them with the American girl, and I believe you will have the strongest possible answer to the ungallant and extremely impertinent remarks of this professor in Chicago."

Chuck Connors put the finishing touch to Professor Laughlin's statement.

"Cinnamon buns! Nottin' to 't. Do profess' got de pip in de head. Don't git fly to bow dem Chikiggy ladies could be much on de wiggle anyhow wif de size o' deir kickers. Wiggle! Niz! Never got me lights on one slace I've been on de Bow'ry."

ACUTE STAGE IN RACE WAR.

Fifteen Negroes are Reported
to Have Been Killed.

RIOTS IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Unless Speedily Checked a Race
War of Serious Proportions
is Feared in Mississippi—
Sheriff of Kemper County
Says Situation is Critical.

Memphis, Dec. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—With the number of dead placed by a conservative estimate at fifteen, the racial trouble prevailing through Kemper county, Mississippi, for the past several days has reached its most acute stage and unless quickly checked a race war of serious proportions is feared will result. After quiet had been restored at Wabak, where the first outbreak occurred Monday, and shortly after the departure of the troops sent to quell the disturbances, rioting yesterday afternoon broke out afresh at Scooba, five miles south of Wabak, and during yesterday afternoon and night five negroes were reported killed. Of this latter clash reports are conflicting. Some reports place the number killed and wounded at a score. Troops were immediately ordered to the scene. At Wabak five negroes were killed before the arrival of the troops. At Crawford, Miss., Conductor R. N. Harrison, of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, was shot and fatally wounded by a negro last night. The negro in turn was killed by a posse. Three companions with the negro fled to the woods. One of the latter was shot to death. Late last night a negro became involved in an altercation with two white men near Artesia, Miss., and was killed. In a dispatch to Governor Vardaman, last night, Sheriff Tritt, of Kemper county, described the situation at Scooba as critical.

Scooba, Miss., Dec. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—One company of infantry and a battery of artillery arrived here this morning and are patrolling the town and adjoining country which has been disturbed by the race riots. Several negroes are reported killed, but these rumors are unconfirmed. Everything is now quiet, with no indications of trouble. Advice from Wabak say the excitement there has subsided.

NEARBY TOWNS.

WEST BROOKFIELD.
West Brookfield, Dec. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Reichel gave a Christmas dinner for a number of friends and relatives.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Frost visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kern, Tuesday.
John Dossing, of Chicago, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Keifer.
Miss Ada Stalmuch is on the sick list.
Miss Anna Reichel left for Mansfield yesterday. She will be the guest of Miss Addie Dewey.
Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Sweiter spent Christmas at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Edward Kester, of Massillon.
Frank Brier, of New Philadelphia, visited his mother, Mrs. Mary Brier on Tuesday.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Dec. 26.—A number of our young folks attended the Christmas entertainment at Justus on Christmas eve. The Shetler family held their annual Christmas day reunion at Mrs. Amanda Shetler's home, southwest of Navarre, about thirty relatives were present and all report having enjoyed a good time. The dinner was well prepared. Music, recitations and social chat helped to make the day one of good cheer and happiness. Mrs. Shetler received many nice presents, as did other members of the family.
Harry and Byron Brown gave several violin selections at the Evangelical church Monday evening and did well.
Mr. and Mrs. Suttle spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Corl.
Mrs. Harry Round, of Akron, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Eckroate during the holidays.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zintmaster, a daughter.
Miss Lelia Ricksecker, a teacher in the public schools, left a few days ago to visit relatives in New York. She will be absent until January 7.
A Christmas entertainment was given at the Evangelical church Monday evening and was well appreciated. There were about two hundred people present and they were delightfully entertained by numerous recitations, songs and a cantata carefully prepared by about thirty young people of the Sunday school. The exercises were opened by the Rev. J. E. Diegel, pastor of this charge. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. S. A. Cool. Wm.

church Christmas evening with a large attendance.

Peter Farmer, a former resident of this place, is circulating among friends here during the holidays.

E. S. McFarren has secured the services of Mr. Amstutz, of Sonnenberg, for this winter.

GIFTS TO A WIFE.

The Sentiment That Is Dear to the Heart of a Woman.

In a recent divorce case the husband, when asked if he ever made his wife any Christmas or birthday presents, replied:

"No; I am sorry to say I never did. I gave Mrs. — power to draw on my bank account and to buy anything she wanted. I was mistaken. That was not all I should have done. That did not take the place of my buying things and taking them home to her."

It is astonishing how little even the majority of husbands know about the feminine nature. I recently heard a young wife say that she would rather have her husband bring her a bunch of violets than give her ten times the money they cost. But she said she could never make him appreciate the fact that money was not all that she needed.

I know men who never think of taking home a bunch of flowers to their wives. They either think it unnecessary extravagance or that if their wives want flowers they can get them themselves. They do not realize that women prize the little courtesies, the little attentions and evidences of thoughtfulness more than money. It is the invitation to the little outing or vacation, the little trip to another city, the bringing home of tickets to the theater or opera or to the concert or lecture—it is the hundred and one little things that make the average woman happy and not merely the fact that her imperative wants are supplied in a lump sum.

Most men overlook the fact that it does not take so much, after all, to satisfy the average woman. It is largely a question of the right spirit, of doing the things which indicate thoughtfulness. Just giving a wife a check once in awhile, no matter how large it may be, or telling her to draw as much as she needs from your bank account will not satisfy a womanly woman. It is yourself she wants with the money.—Success Magazine.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Dec. 27.—George Becket, of Sherodsville, called on his many Newman friends Sunday.

Dr. R. E. Ralston, of Cleveland, followed his usual custom of eating his Christmas dinner with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston.

The many Newman friends of Miss Flora Kitt, of Massillon, are pleased to learn of her improved condition and hope for a speedy and complete recovery.

E. E. Freed and J. A. Park, of the Wooster university, attended our Christmas exercises and assisted the choir in the singing.

T. F. Sours, of Massillon, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation with his parents at Portsmouth.

The Misses Lottie and Allie Roderick, Ed. R. Roderick and Joseph D. Reese, of Massillon, spent Christmas eve at their old home.

The Jerkin-Asten families, of Akron, Massillon and this vicinity, partook of their Christmas dinner at the old homestead, now occupied by W. Aston.

The Sunday school Christmas exercises rendered Monday evening were fine and complete in every particular. An elegant program was arranged to the pleasure of a large and attentive audience, every performer doing his part well. A marked improvement over former occasions was quite noticeable. The singing under the leadership of Prof. A. L. Williams was fully up to the standard and was highly complimented. Santa Claus arrived at 9 o'clock loaded down with beautiful as well as useful presents for every member of the school who had attended the required percentage. This annual treat, which is given from the Sunday school treasury, is appreciated and looked forward to by the old as well as the young, and much credit is due the committee for the completeness of the entire affair.

ELTON.

Elton, Dec. 27.—Christmas was observed by most of our people.

Exercises were held in the M. E.



We have found nothing better than mellow earth for banking up the house, while it is about the first soil to thaw in the spring and can be used in the hotbed the latter part of March.

Nine times out of ten the ill mannered cur which chases and barks at passing teams in the highway and makes an all around nuisance of himself isn't worth a continental when it comes to practical work out behind the barn.

In all cases where the floors of the barns and sheds are not earth or cement and are raised from the ground a great deal can be added to the comfort of the farm animals by giving such buildings a thorough banking with straw, litter or manure.

There's many a fellow who would stand with varnished face to face or stand before a cannon's mouth in protection of his dear ones who, after all, lacks the spunk and animation necessary to hop out of a warm bed on a cold morning to build the kitchen fire. A queer, inconsistent animal is man.

A careful system of crop rotation is not only to be commended from the standpoint of securing an increased yield from the land, but is also beneficial along the line of keeping in check a great many weed and insect pests. Such rotation (and it should include clover) should be a cardinal principle in the management of every well regulated farm.

The whitish kernels which are quite frequently seen in the finest ears of Reid's yellow dent corn are said to be the result of the grudge held by a neighbor a generation ago, who, to spite the originator of this fine type of corn, scattered white kernels in his field at planting time. This is nicely illustrated the saying, "The evil men do lives after them."

A natural history student of considerable note refers to the poison ivy as a spiral climber on trees and other supports. We do not recall an instance covering a considerable period of years in which the poison ivy followed the above habit. It is a slovenly sprawler and not a graceful climber like the five leaved Virginia creeper and other vines which might be named.

A friend of the writer who lately had a mason figure on the cost of a concrete smokehouse found that it would cost completed \$3 less than would the lumber that would be required for the same purpose. The figures opened his eyes and will doubtless cause him to figure with the mason as well as the carpenter on a number of farm structures that he may need.

It is a strange inconsistency in the planning of things that we should have more butter to sell when the price is 15 instead of 30 cents and that Biddy should be willing to furnish more eggs—good fresh ones, too—at 12½ cents than at 25 cents a dozen. The pure food bill will not tend to ease the conditions any. Bossy and Biddy are no respecters of prices and will keep on just the same.

In view of the fact that eggs already range in price from 20 to 30 cents per dozen, it would be a piece of good management to put down a supply for cooking purposes at least. A method of preserving that we have heard highly recommended is to immerse the eggs in boiling hot water for about ten to fifteen seconds, using some water receptacle. This closes the pores of the outer covering and greatly increases their keeping qualities.

A recent decision of the court of appeals at Kansas City will be of interest to the fruit and produce trade. It was in substance that a railroad in its capacity as a common carrier is obliged to accept freight for shipment and be responsible therefor regardless of any plea it may make that it is not in a position to carry the same. In this case a shipper asked to have a hog transported from one point to another, but the road refused to on the ground that it was already overloaded with business. The court did not concur in its view, holding that the road must accept business whether it wishes to or not.

The suggestion which has been made of changing the name of the county poor farm to the county experiment station and having its inmates cooperate so far as possible in making the farm merit its new appellation along the line of carrying out somewhat in detail the work of the state experiment station is a most excellent one. There is no good reason why the destitute and unfortunate charges of the county should have a continual reminder of their poverty in the name of their abiding place, while there is a very cogent reason why the mission of the farm should be experimental and practical as well as eleemosynary.

The great mass of people do not take up the new lands for lack of capital to improve them. Those who have the capital to invest do not need the land, so the process of development is slow.

Things are a trifle out of joint if the good housewife has to go to the horse mangers or corncob of a morning to get kindling for the kitchen fire. A convenient supply of kindling and dry wood should be viewed as a necessity in every household.

Where possible it is well to provide the hens with a scratching shed with a warm southern exposure. Any day when they will stay in such a place from choice it is better for them to be there than it is inside, where light and air are often none too good.

The burning of leaves in the fall or spring is a violation of one of nature's economic laws in that she intended them to serve as a winter protection for her tender things and for a mulch and fertilizer after they have fulfilled this first purpose. In any case the leaves should be saved, as they contain elements that the soil greatly needs.

An abundance of fresh water and salt should be provided for all of the farm animals. The fact that cows and hogs will drink filthy water should not be taken to mean that they prefer this to that which is fresh and clean. It is a matter of observation that the animals mentioned will drink the best water they can get, but that they will drink dirty water when they can get no other.

While they now and then commit depredations in the poultry yards, hawks and owls are rightly classed as benefactors rather than enemies of the horticultural, farmer and gardener. The good these birds do as destroyers of mice, rats, gophers and rabbits more than offsets their sins in the manner mentioned. Everything should be done, therefore, to protect these silent, sharp eyed feathered friends.

When the federal and state governments granted railroad companies their rights of way they should have done so only on receiving a pledge from the companies to furnish cars sufficient to carry to market all the produce raised in territory tributary to their respective lines. Shippers of perishable produce all over the country will this year lose thousands of dollars because of a failure of transportation companies to do this very thing.

For all sparsely settled rural and urban precincts the newfangled voting machine is in about the same class with the automobile for a man drawing \$2 a day—mighty nice thing to have, but rather expensive. The cause of patriotism and good citizenship would be far better conserved if the money required to purchase these machines were devoted to improving the county roads. It is an exceptional locality that is not in greater need of better wheeling than it is of a more rapid and accurate method of voting.

Professor Holden, who is the Apostle Paul of the "seed corn gospel", propaganda, is credited with an increase of 25,000,000 bushels in the Iowa corn crop as the result of the seed corn special excursion which he and his helpers have conducted throughout the state during the past two years. While the result is truly marvelous, it indicates in a very simple way what a vast field for improvement there is along the line of agricultural methods and at the same time how much can be accomplished by the application of intelligence and common sense to the work one has in hand.

Three years ago last spring a friend of the writer secured a package of hand sorted and tested thoroughbred Reid's yellow dent corn from the state experiment station. Each fall since that time he has selected the earliest maturing ears, with the result that last fall his whole field matured in good season and yielded close to 100 bushels to the acre. He tells us that next spring he will plant thirty instead of ten acres. There is not only more money but a great deal more satisfaction in raising a crop of this kind than there is in growing scrub corn which yields forty bushels per acre.

A late medical publication is authority for the statement that the poisonous principle in the three leaved ivy is contained in an essential oil which is almost completely counteracted and neutralized by a thorough washing of affected parts in alcohol as soon as possible after contact with the vine or leaves. A thorough washing with soap and water tends to accomplish the same result. The application of cream or other fatty substance, on the other hand, according to the authority cited, tends to aggravate the difficulty, as this serves merely to spread the poisonous agent to other parts.

Under the initiative of Professor Holden and his helpers at the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames the second Wednesday in October is hereafter to be set apart as seed corn harvest day, the object in view being to get the farmers of the state to take this day off and devote it to the selection of the earliest maturing, soundest and most perfect ears in their field. Gathered at this time, seed corn has time to dry out thoroughly before the heavy freezes come. In view of the intimate connection between timely selection of seed and vigor and germination power of the same and the effect of this upon the following season's stand and yield of corn the importance of setting aside this seed corn harvest day can hardly be overestimated.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION.

There is perhaps no phase of work which the federal government is doing for the agricultural interests of the country that possesses a greater measure of fascination and interest, yet at the same time gives promise of more substantial returns, than that connected with the several irrigation projects which are the outgrowth of a bill passed by congress and signed by President Roosevelt early in the summer of 1902. In a letter from the president, who was the moving spirit in this new line of endeavor, both from the standpoint of initiative and sustained encouragement, read before the national irrigation congress held in Boise, Ida., early in September of this year, interesting data are given relative to the progress of the work. The reclamation service, which consists of more than 400 skilled engineers and experts in various lines, has been organized and is handling the work rapidly and effectively. Construction is at present already well advanced on twenty-three irrigation projects in the arid portions of several western states and territories. Over 1,000,000 acres of land have been laid out for irrigation, and of this number 200,000 acres are already under ditch, 800 miles of canals and ditches and 30,000 feet of tunnel have been completed, while 16,000,000 cubic yards of earth and 3,000,000 cubic yards of rock have been moved. Detailed topographic surveys have been made, covering 10,000 square miles of territory within which the reclamation work is located, and 20,000 miles of level lines have been run. Six hundred buildings, including offices and sleeping quarters for the workmen, have been built by the reclamation service and contractors, while 13,399 men and about 5,000 horses are at work. Those in charge estimate that it will require \$40,000,000 to put the different enterprises on a revenue producing basis, and it is estimated that this amount will be available in the shape of receipts from the sale of public lands during the period of 1901-03. This purpose of the government in giving aid to these enterprises is not, in the president's language, "to make money, but to make homes," and every precaution possible will be taken to limit the amount of land which can be held by one family to that which is necessary to comfortably support it. In view of the past and present experience of the government in its different land disbursement enterprises the warning mentioned is most timely and one that should by all means be heeded. While the various irrigation projects are far from finished, enough has been accomplished to indicate that the benefit to be derived from putting them into operation will be of almost inestimable value to the home seeker and settler and that heretofore barren wastes will as a result be made to "bud and blossom as the rose."

INDIAN LANDS.

One of the last of the really valuable tracts of Indian lands to be thrown open for settlement is familiarly known as the "big pasture" and comprises some 500,000 acres of the most fertile land in Oklahoma and is located near Lawton, in Cado, Comanche and Kiowa counties. Of the area mentioned 25,000 acres are in timber, the rest being rolling prairies and admirably adapted to all forms of agriculture. The sale, which is expected to take place in a short time, will be conducted on the auction plan, the lands going to the highest bidder. None of the land offered can be sold for less than \$5 per acre, while it is expected that the best will go at from \$25 to \$35. The fund derived from the sale of the land is to be kept in trust by the government, the Indians living on the tract at the time of the sale to receive 4 per cent interest on the same. There will be 3,200 quarters to be homesteaded, the minimum length of residence being fourteen months. One-fifth of the purchase price is paid down, the remainder to be advanced in four annual installments.

UN SOUND CATTLE.

The section of the recently enacted federal pure food law which requires a certificate from each shipper that animals which he offers for transportation are sound and healthy and fit for human food has resulted in a practical cessation of the shipping of diseased animals to the packing house centers. It was but natural that, having no end of diseased animals palmed off on them as O. K., the packers should try to work just as many of them as possible off on to the public in the shape of finished meat products. The case mentioned serves to nicely illustrate the truth that to purify a stream one should seek its source. It is quite patent that, operating as it does, the law will tend to discourage farmers and stock raisers from allowing to grow to maturity animals which from its very terms cannot be accepted by railroad companies for transportation and are therefore unmarketable.

ECONOMIC WASTE.

A rather extreme case showing how poorly adjusted are our economic laws which govern the getting of producer and consumer into proper connection is found this year in the enormous waste of fine apples all over the country and particularly in the central west. We noted the instance of an Illinois county in which good fall and winter apples could not find a market at any price, even at so low as 5 cents per bushel. In view of the great number of people who have very few or no apples at all the year around, waste of this description seems not only economically but morally wrong, and yet with apples as perishable as they are and cold storage facilities so limited the loss seems unavoidable.

BABY'S HAIR.

How to Make It Curl When It Is Inclined to Be Straight.

Straight hair is certainly not becoming to small children, however pretty the color may be, and mamma and nurse may be excused if they resort to fair means so as to induce a natural curl in babyhood.

It has often been noticed that where a little care has been taken to foster an inclination toward wavy hair in earliest youth this has resulted in a becoming growth in later years, and by means of brushing and washing the head in the correct fashion much may be done to encourage a tendency to curl when the child is young.

A baby's hair should always be brushed upward instead of downward, and as each lock is treated it should be given a little twist with the finger, this operation having a particularly good and lasting effect when the hair is damp. Persevered in daily, this will be found to work wonders, even in cases where the natural growth was perfectly straight, although it must be noted that for the first week or two before the hair has become accustomed to the upward trend the effect is hardly pleasing.

One of the best shampoos for a child's hair, especially when long and thick, consists of a well beaten egg mixed into a froth with hot water and rubbed into the roots of the hair. Borax and ammonia, especially the latter, should be sparingly used, ammonia in particular being inclined to damage the color and shimmer of fair hair, while it frequently causes it to become brittle and split at the ends.

THE ATHLETIC LIFE.

Fewer Fainting Women One of Its Good Results.

Athletics and a more sane system of living have put an end to fainting women. That is the opinion of an eminent physician who as a young man used to visit a score of "fainting ladies," as he laughingly puts it, each day.

"Not many years ago it was the fashion for a woman to scream and drop down into a dead faint at the least provocation," said the doctor recently. "But now women are ashamed to faint. It is too kitchinish. All women want to appear strong even if they are naturally weak. And as a sex they are considerably more robust and more fascinating than they were a few years back."

"The reason for it is that women go in for more outdoor life and recreation than did their mothers or their grandmothers. They may partake of more highly seasoned food and eat more than is good for them at times, but they lead a more athletic life and for that reason do not have to faint. Legitimately or otherwise, no matter what the shock may be. We are going to have a stronger race in consequence. For every woman who faints over a sudden shock there are scores who are satisfied to scream and let it go at that. Fainting women are exceptions these days."—New York Press.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Braid the hair every night into four or five strands, and it will make the hair appear softer and thicker as well as naturally wavy.

Remember that facial eruptions are caused usually by autoinfection; so keep the digestive organs active, bathe daily and drink plenty of water.

To develop the neck bathe it with warm water, then rub with olive oil, using a rotary motion. In the morning use cold water and rub with alcohol.

Rub cocoa butter or mutton tallow into your nails every night and gently press the adherent skin away from the roots. The hangnails will soon disappear.

The constant use of toilet pumice with a lather of toilet soap will keep the growth of superfluous hair invisible, but it will not permanently remove it.

Breathing exercises, vocal culture, calisthenics and cold salt water sponge baths will develop a full, high chest. They must be practiced with regularity, however, to be of benefit.

Wall Sanitation.

Disease germs lurk in cracks and crannies of walls, and even fumigation does not always reach them unless the old coverings are thoroughly scraped from the walls. Yet many people from economy or carelessness do have one paper pasted over another, regardless of the fact that even though there has been no contagious disease in the house, the wall papers have absorbed all sorts of uncleanness from a long period of exposure. The papers themselves, particularly those of a cheaper grade, are excellent harbors for germs or may even be poisonous owing to the dyes used in their coloring. The idea of putting a clean paper on top of its dusty predecessor is like putting a clean frock over a soiled one. Such a method of dressing would disgust the heart of a cleanly woman, and why should she not treat her house as she would herself?

Scorched Linens.

It is said that when linens are badly scorched the spot can be removed if treated in the following manner: Extract the juice from two peeled onions and put it into an agate or granite vessel. Add to it half an ounce of white castile soap cut into small pieces and two ounces of fuller's earth. Mix them together and then stir in a cup of vinegar. Stand the vessel over the fire and let its contents thoroughly boil. When the mixture has become cool spread it over the scorched linen and let it dry upon the cloth. When well dried wash out the linen.

The only form of food made
from wheat that is all nutri-
ment is the soda cracker, and
yet—the only soda cracker of
which this is really true is

Uneeda Biscuit

- * The only soda cracker scientifically baked.
- The only soda cracker effectually protected.
- The only soda cracker ever fresh, crisp and clean.
- The only soda cracker good at all times.

5¢ In a dust tight,
moisture proof package.

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